

U.S. Urges OECD Fight Inflation

By Axel Krause

June 3 (IHT) — The main economic policy among industrialized countries is a continued fight against inflation, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Christopher urged today at the opening of the annual level meeting here of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Christopher's recommendation, echoed by most foreign finance ministers attending the meeting, was to keep inflation at a rate of 11 percent later this year and fall to just under 10 percent in the first half of 1981.

With the exception of Japan, the outlook for employment is described by OECD as "sombre." It forecasts a total of 24 million persons unemployed in the OECD area in mid-1981, up sharply from the 16.75 million unemployed in the area at the end of last year and from the 20 million jobs that OECD has been predicting for the end of 1980. The figure equals 6 1/4 percent of the area's labor force.

A senior official at the meeting said, "The sense of what is going on here is a commitment to continued slow economic growth and a hope that the labor unions in North America, Europe and Japan will go along."

But the OECD background paper also predicts that unemployment among youth will rise, which an official described as "more disquieting news."

Meanwhile, U.S. officials and other delegates stressed the need for reducing dependence on imported oil and for developing alternative sources of energy. Mr. Christopher noted that at a meeting two weeks ago of the International Energy Agency, "our colleagues addressed themselves to improving our coordination on these crucial issues." He added, "I urge all governments represented here today to support the conclusions of that meeting."

Delegates are also considering the controversial question of increasing aid to Third World countries, specifically the recent recommendation by the Brandt Commission that OECD members allocate 0.7 percent of their gross national products.

But the OECD, in its background statement, concludes that the 0.7 percent goal for providing aid in such forms as grants and loans is "beyond reach." It is not expected to be adopted by the meeting as a policy recommendation.

OECD members tomorrow are expected to renew their so-called trade pledge, which commits them to avoiding trade restrictions internally as well as with nonmember nations.



At OECD meeting, from left: U.S. Secretary of Commerce Philip Klutznick, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, and Hebert Salzman, permanent U.S. representative to OECD.

Iran Releases U.S. Data, Giving Anatomy of Raid

By William Tuohy

TEHRAN, June 3 (LAT) — The code name for President Carter's "Golden Leaf" mission, the Joint Chiefs of Staff were "Mail Coach," and the commander of the joint task force that was to attempt to free the 53 American hostages was "Foreman."

The Nimrod, the aircraft carrier from which the ill-fated helicopter rescue mission was launched, was "Tiger Rag," the secret American hideout "Fibgar," and the Iranian enemy "Jail Bait."

In Tehran yesterday, Iranian authorities released those purported details of the daring U.S. rescue mission that failed on the night of April 24.

The details were in documents presented at an Iranian-sponsored conference on U.S. intervention in Iran. According to the Iranian authorities, they were taken from the helicopters left behind in the desert when the U.S. mission withdrew after a crash between a helicopter and a C-130 assault transport.

The material was unquestionably authentic; pilots' notations on their knee pads with courses, radio frequencies, and call signs; maps of the route in and out of Tehran, and a U.S. satellite photograph of the "Desert 1" refueling point that was taken on March 31, 1980.

India Seeks Afghanistan Withdrawal

NEW DELHI, June 3 (NYT) — India is seeking unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan without waiting for an international guarantee for the security and integrity of that country, as demanded by the Kremlin.

An informed government source said here that the Indian foreign minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, carried that message on his five-day visit to the Soviet Union, which began today.

According to the source, India believes that no international guarantee will be forthcoming as long as the Russians remain in Afghanistan to prop up an unpopular regime, and that it serves no purpose to seek guarantees from Pakistan and Iran alone.

The government source said India believes that the Russians should talk to the United States about a guarantee that an obvious preliminary would be withdrawal of troops. New Delhi does not share Moscow's expressed view that the moment its troops leave Afghanistan, agents of the United States and the Soviet Union will take over.

Israeli Troops Block Strike on West Bank

HEBRON, Israeli-Occupied West Bank, June 3 (AP) — Israeli troops using crowbars and bolt cutters forced Arab shopkeepers to open their stores today and end a strike protesting bomb attacks on two West Bank mayors. Extremist Jewish settlers said the maiming of the Palestinian mayors was not revenge enough for six slain Hebron settlers.

Israeli troops on roads and rooftops protected gun-carrying Israelis from Hebron's Jewish suburb, Kiryat Arba, as they gathered in the center of this Arab city for a traditional memorial service a month after Palestinian gunmen killed six settlers and wounded 16 others.

The ceremony took place a day after unidentified terrorists placed car bombs that crippled two leading West Bank mayors. The Jewish mourners were united in saying the bombings were only "half payment" for the May 2 ambush here.

West Bank Arabs, shocked at yesterday's attacks, joined a general strike that closed most town halls and shops until Israeli troops forced many businesses to open.

At one shop, the souvenir store of Beulbeul, Mayor Elias Freij, troops used a metal-cutting torch to break the locks on the shutters. Mr. Freij soon announced his resignation, which drew an immediate summons to the Israeli governor's office. He said later, "I resigned and I have nothing more to say. I was warned not to speak."

The bombings that maimed the mayors of Nablus and Ramallah resulted in a seeming paradox: Moderates such as Mr. Freij and Gaza Mayor Rashid al-Ahawa resigned in protest while the more radical town councils vowed to continue in office.

From his hospital bed, Ramallah Mayor Kerim Khalaf declared, "I'm not going to resign." He blamed the policies of Prime Minister Menachem Begin for deepening the rift between Arabs and Jews. "I don't hate anybody," Mr. Khalaf said, "but those [assailants] are planting hatred in the hearts of our children and our grandchildren."

Mr. Khalaf lost his left foot and Nablus Mayor Bassam Shaka lost both legs. Mr. Shaka also promised to continue the Palestinian nationalist struggle and accused Israel's military government in the West Bank and the Mossad secret service of plotting the coordinated attacks on Palestinian leaders.

French Leader Ends 2-Day Finnish Visit

HELSINKI, June 3 (Reuters) — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France ended a two-day official visit to Finland today, saying that he had received the support of President Urho Kekkonen for his efforts to maintain a dialogue with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing met Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, in Warsaw two weeks ago for talks on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The talks here covered the effects of the East-West crisis on détente in Europe and the November meeting in Madrid that is to follow up the 1975 Helsinki conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

Jewish Defense League in the United States. After emigrating to Israel, Rabbi Kahane started a movement that believes in forcing Arabs to leave the West Bank.

Israeli authorities jailed the rabbi on May 14 under an administrative detention regulation that permits them to hold him without charge. He was suspected of plotting revenge attacks on West Bank Arabs.

Despite the suspicion directed at his group, Mr. Dayan carried an automatic rifle into Hebron today, as did other settlers who joined the memorial service. Some of them had been jailed in the past for provocative attacks on Arabs who live in Hebron's ancient Jewish quarter.

"We are in a war here," a settler said, "a war of peoples, nationalities, religions. There will be more violence, a lot more, in this struggle."

Meanwhile, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry summoned the U.S. and Israeli ambassadors and told them Egypt considers the bomb attacks on the mayors a "barbaric" act, the Middle East News Agency reported.

Israeli Ambassador Elihu Ben-Elissar was informed of Egypt's insistence that his government "take full responsibility for finding and punishing the Israeli terrorist group that carried out this shocking act."

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Friends of Eli Hazezev, one of the six Jewish settlers killed at Hebron a month ago, pray yesterday at his grave in the city.

New Hebrideans Secede; U.K., France Ponder Action

Agence France Press — New Hebrides, June 3 — A secessionist movement for the New Hebrides, a small island in the Pacific, today said it might raise an army unless Britain and France called the uprising.

London, meanwhile, British officials pledged to "the mending" of a U.S. in backing the bow-and-arrow, but there was no indication from the secessionist steps were not ruled out.

Chief Minister Walter Laidlaw, who was in London, said he would be very careful before taking any military action.



Leaders of the Nagriamel Movement meet on Espiritu Santo, the largest island in the New Hebrides. They took over the island last week and proclaimed a separate government yesterday.

arrangement they call condominium. Order is maintained by French gendarmes and British constables.

Mr. Lini's colonial government has no armed forces, but his Vanuatu Party said it might call on the islanders to retake Espiritu Santo if necessary.

Mr. Stevens led the revolt with several hundred separatists and plantation owners armed with shotguns, bows, arrows and spears. District Commissioner Joseph Valera and at least a score of policemen were seized with few casualties, although an officer was wounded by an arrow. All outside communications were cut.

Colonial officials blame the revolt on several factors. They say that Mr. Stevens has personal ambitions, pushed by supporters in his

Nagriamel Movement. There is serious resentment among French and mixed-race settlers that an English-speaking party dominated elections.

French-speaking plantation owners in Espiritu Santo fear the loss of their copra holdings when the archipelago attains independence. Mr. Lini, an Anglican priest who is to become prime minister, campaigned on a pledge of wide-ranging land redistribution.

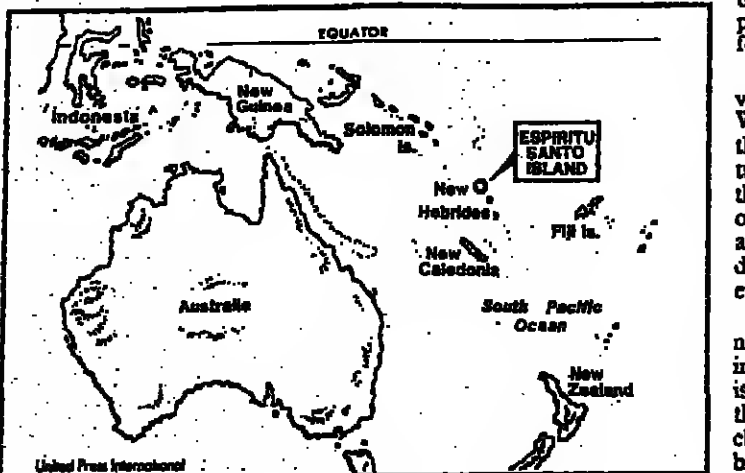
These problems, officials say, are exacerbated by the Phoenix Foundation, an archconservative American organization whose leaders allegedly have advised the rebels in hopes of creating a tax-free haven in the New Hebrides.

"These people are not resident on the island but they are frequent visitors and they stir up trouble," an official said.

U.S. State Department sources say American businessmen behind the Phoenix Foundation acquired large tracts of land on Espiritu Santo several years and sold lots to U.S. veterans from Vietnam as Pacific homesteads. But, sources said, there were difficulties in registering the holdings with officials.

One of the Americans, Michael Oliver of Carson City, Nev., was a founder of the short-lived Republic of Minerva, a seceded-shrouded Pacific reef that disappeared at high tide; it was intended to be a tax haven. An expeditionary force led by the king of Tonga, who also claimed the island, ended the venture.

He was linked to a one-day rebellion here in 1976 when Mr. Stevens declared a group of islands independent, only to be disavowed by a force of gendarmes.



Mr. Oliver, in a telephone interview from Carson City with The Washington Post, said he helped the rebels write a libertarian constitution because he wanted to save the island from Marxist influence on Mr. Lini and his party. Mr. Lini, French and British officials, deny knowledge of any such influence.

"We shall take action to eliminate the meddling of the foundation in Santo," Mr. Blaker told the British House of Commons. "In turn, the U.S. government has agreed to check if any American laws were broken by its citizens."

Amin in Interview: 'I Can Save Uganda'

LONDON, June 3 (AP) — Idi Amin, the deposed Ugandan dictator, declared today in his first television interview since he fled Uganda 14 months ago: "I can save Uganda. . . I want to rescue Ugandans."

Brian Barron, a British Broadcasting Corp. correspondent, interviewed Marshal Amin last Sunday in an unidentified Arab city. The interview, filmed by the international television news agency Visnews, was screened by the BBC today.

Mr. Barron, who attended a preview screening, declined to say where he saw Marshal Amin. But informed sources in London said the former Ugandan president, a Moslem, may now be living in Algeria after seeking asylum for several months in Libya. Other reports have said he is in Saudi Arabia.

He said during a 12-minute edited version of the 45-minute interview: "I'd like to go back to Uganda. If the people want me, I will go back." He added, "I'm not power-thirsty. I want to help to rescue the poor Ugandans. . . the people left behind. I want to do this."

The former dictator declined to say how he got out of Uganda last year when 20,000 Tanzanian troops and Ugandan exiles deposed him after eight years in power. He is believed to have been helped by the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, who sent troops to bolster the crumbling Amin regime.

Marshal Amin said: "I was forced out of Uganda by an invading force six times bigger than my army. I followed the British military manuals. He was once a sergeant-major in the British army and withdrew. I did not run away."

He added: "My army and air force were not destroyed by Tanzania." He did not elaborate, but said he withdrew "to a safe place" to launch a counterattack.

Fresh and Strong

Marshal Amin, who wore a blue safari suit for the interview in a curtained room of his well-guarded home, said: "I am fresh. I am strong and I'm concerned with the question of Uganda."

The country has been the scene of power struggles between rival factions that moved in after Marshal Amin was deposed.

"I have all Ugandans at heart," he said. "They keep me informed. Most of them love me, pass information to me and want me to save them from the chaos situation now happening in Uganda."

Schmidt Says Bonn to Back EEC's Budget Compromise

BONN, June 3 (Reuters) — West Germany will support a European Economic Community compromise proposal to reduce British net contributions to the community budget, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today in a television interview.

Mr. Schmidt said his government would approve the proposal.

Cabinet was to meet tomorrow to decide on the issue.

Mr. Schmidt said in the interview that West Germany had achieved considerable economic stature and had taken on extra burdens in the last decade.

"Now, too — we have a Cabinet meeting tomorrow — we are resolved not to allow the compromise worked out in Brussels to fail, because we would consider a conflict within the European Community to be very harmful in the present world situation," he added.

He denied that he fled with any wealth or that the State Research Bureau, his secret police, tortured and killed opponents of his regime.

"I'm not rich," he said. "I'm one of the poor leaders of the world and my intention is to work for my people. . . Go to any bank in the world and you'll never find any account of mine."

When Mr. Barron asked about the bodies of torture victims he saw in the State Research Bureau after Kampala was captured, Marshal Amin said: "After the capture of Kampala, they [his enemies] brought bodies and dumped them there."

Mr. Schmidt said that, before the Cabinet agreed to the Brussels compromise, it would have to decide how to finance it. Mr. Mattheoer had said he could not immediately see where money could be spared in the national budget.

The Brussels proposal was aimed at resolving the long-standing contention by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain that her nation was contributing a disproportionate share of the EEC budget.

The agreement would cut Britain's contribution this year to the equivalent of \$890 million from the equivalent of \$2.6 billion, and to roughly similar sums next year and 1982. West Germany would be required to take up nearly 40 percent of the reduction during the next two years.

Mrs. Thatcher accepted the proposals yesterday, and the EEC heads of government would need to ratify the agreement at their meeting in Venice on June 12 and 13.

A Finance Ministry spokesman said earlier that Mr. Schmidt agreed last night to Mr. Mattheoer's terms — that there be no increase in state borrowing to cover the additional West German contributions, and no postponement of tax cuts planned for 1981.

They also agreed that the Cabinet would decide on how to finance the additional payments, the equivalent of \$1.44 billion for this year and next year, the spokesman said. The

worked out Friday by EEC foreign ministers in Brussels, to avoid conflict in the Common Market.

The proposal caused dissension in the Cabinet after Finance Minister Hans Mattheoer objected to the additional contribution that would be required by West Germany to help offset Britain's net reduction.

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Soviet Message to Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, June 3 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has sent a message to Pakistan reiterating its terms for the withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan, Foreign Ministry officials said today.

The message was delivered by Soviet Ambassador A.A. Azimov over the weekend.

To Our Readers

The International Herald Tribune will not appear on Thursday because of a strike by French typographical unions that will prevent its composition at the Paris headquarters. The paper will resume publication with Friday's issue.

The IHT regrets any inconvenience to its readers.

Speaks at Tehran Conference

Clark Offers to Take Place Of Any of Hostages in Iran

TEHRAN, June 3 (UPI) — Saying that it was "imperative that the hostages be released now," former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark offered today to take the place of any of the 53 American hostages who have been held by Iranian militants for seven months.

The danger of a U.S. intervention in Iran was greater if the Americans are not released, Mr. Clark said at a Tehran-sponsored international conference on the U.S. role in Iran.

"It is so important to peace on earth that I offer today to take the place of any hostage if that will help resolve the tragic crisis," he said.

Mr. Clark spoke as head of a 10-member delegation to the conference, which began yesterday and is being attended by nearly 300 delegates from 54 countries. Mr. Clark's delegation is here in defiance of President Carter's ban on travel to Iran by Americans.

Wants Shah Tried

Mr. Clark said that Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, should be tried and his wealth be returned to Iran. "Is there to be a man above the law, and how many greater crimes does history reflect than the crime of the shah of Iran against the peoples of Iran?" he asked.

13 Czech Dissidents

Reportedly Released

VIENNA, June 3 (Reuters) — All but one of 14 Czechoslovak dissidents detained after a police raid in Prague on Sunday have been released, emigre sources here said yesterday.

They said that Ladislav Lis, a former Communist Party official, was the only member of the Committee to Defend the Ujostly Persecuted still held. He was detained for five months last year after a similar police raid at a meeting of the committee, which is affiliated with the Charter 77 human rights movement.

Iran Releases Raid Data From Coverters

(Continued from Page 1) At midnight on April 26, the commandos in the garage were to board the trucks, drive along the main highway leading into Tehran and to their destination: Amjadieh Stadium, across from the U.S. Embassy compound.

The commandos and Marines were then to enter the embassy through the annex of the compound, using ladders and what was termed "special equipment," rescue the hostages and take them to Amjadieh Stadium. The report did not specify how the rescue was to have been carried out.

At the same time, a few commandos would drive in a van to the Iranian Foreign Ministry complex to rescue the three diplomats who have been kept there since the rest of the hostages were seized in the embassy on Nov. 4. Those diplomats would be driven to the stadium.

As the rescue operation progressed, two helicopters were to circle the area to direct the commandos and to stand by in case the rescuers at the Foreign Ministry needed help. Four other helicopters were to land in the stadium to carry out the hostages. The other two helicopters were to "hide somewhere as a reserve force."

Communications between the assault team and the helicopters were to be supervised by the first two helicopters. Twelve sites in Tehran — mainly stadiums and riding tracks — were selected as emergency landing points.

By 2:30 a.m. on April 26, it was planned that all the hostages and commandos would be extracted from Tehran and, using a refinery south of town as the night disembarking point, fly to Manaziriyeh, near Qom, an auxiliary airfield about 49 miles southwest of Tehran where the C-130s would be waiting for them, having landed a short time before.

The helicopters would be abandoned and destroyed, as their crews would board the C-130s. As the transports became airborne, Navy fighter planes — F-14s, F-4s, A-7s and A-6s — that were sent from the carriers would be available to escort the transports from Iran airspace.

Bolivian Leftists

Die in Air Crash

LA PAZ, June 3 (AP) — A light plane carrying leftist politicians on a campaign trip crashed seconds after takeoff yesterday, killing five of the six persons aboard, authorities reported.

Hernan Siles Zuazo, a former president and a major contender in the presidential elections scheduled for June 29, had planned to be on the flight, but canceled because of other commitments, his associates said.

Mr. Siles' running mate in the leftist coalition Democratic and Popular Unity, Jaime Paz Zamora, survived the crash of the twin-engine Piper.

Afghan Intellectuals Go on Defense

By Barry Shlachter

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, June 3 (AP) — Resistance to the Soviet-backed government in Afghanistan among Kabul's educated middle class has grown sharply since demonstrations five weeks ago in which up to 160 children were killed, according to reports reaching here.

"Nothing else could have so reinforced anti-Soviet feelings among Kabul's than the killing of children, particularly unnamed schoolgirls," said a professor from the Afghan capital.

The number of children killed in the demonstrations in late April has been estimated at between 50 and 160. Since those demonstrations, according to the source, many middle-class residents from Kabul have joined urban guerrilla groups.

A major beneficiary of the anti-Soviet feeling has been the Jabha Eshad Milie, or National Unity Front, the professor said. The secret group is said to be composed of intellectuals with a nationalist, Islamic philosophy and is independent of rebel groups that are based in Pakistan.

The professor, who declined to be identified, said that the front became active after the Soviet-led coup Dec. 27 that installed Babrak Karmal as the Afghan president and began the Soviet occupation.

Establishment of the front is viewed as a significant development because it apparently marks the first time that intellectuals have organized to resist the Soviet occupation.

It reportedly organized the student demonstrations that followed a violent disturbance April 21, when high school pupils refused to take part in a ceremony during which a new national flag was introduced.

The resistance group also is said to have issued underground leaflets known as *shabnam* (night letters), and to have expanded its activities to Mazar-i-Sharif, the capital of Balkh province, which borders the Soviet Union, and other outlying regions.

Leaders Unidentified

The front is said to have a leadership council of 15. In an effort to prevent their arrest by the pro-Soviet regime in Kabul, none of the group's leaders has been identified. The source said, however, that all the leaders are university-educated, and some are professors and college-level instructors.

Front membership is open to "any instructor, teacher, student or intellectual who unswervingly opposes red and Western imperialism and who deeply supports the Afghan people's right of self-determination," according to an underground leaflet.

Other leaflets recount how the Afghans successfully drove out British armies and say that Soviet occupation troops also will be routed. All appeal to Afghan nationalist feelings.

"It is not just that a handful of traitors are dancing to the music of aliens," a leaflet said. "Karmal regime officials should know that

even the Russians consider them traitors and only use them as tools for their own purposes. They therefore have no future."

Lieutenant Was in the Dark

MOSCOW, June 3 (UPI) — Soviet troops used in the intervention of Afghanistan were not told where they were being sent, and some thought they were going on maneuvers, a Soviet Army lieutenant was quoted today as saying.

The remarks were carried in Pravda, which published an unusually personal account of the life of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. The article was written by correspondent Timur Gaidar, who spent several weeks living in army camps.

Lt. Vladislav Theodorovich was quoted as saying that he and his battalion were told "we were being sent to a friendly country to render assistance regarding external aggression. But until we crossed the border we never realized it was for real. We thought it was part of an exercise. It occurred to us that there won't be any order to turn back."

He also was quoted as saying that Soviet troops are being quartered in camps "so as not to inconvenience local residents." The story also said that the battalion, located in eastern Afghanistan, is in an area of blown-up bridges. The soldiers, it said, hear sporadic shooting from Afghan rebels at night.

Israeli Troops Block Strike on West Bank by Arabs

(Continued from Page 1)

settlement for a just and durable peace." At the United Nations, the head of a committee pushing for a Palestinian state on Israeli-occupied territory predicted that the General Assembly would hold a special session on Palestine in late July. Ambassador Fajilou Kane of Senegal, chairman of the UN Palestinian

Rights Committee, told a news conference that his panel intended to ask for such a session.

Shamir Arrives in Netherlands

THE HAGUE, June 3 (Reuters) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir arrived in the Netherlands tonight to start a diplomatic counter-offensive against greater Western European backing for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Dutch officials said Mr. Shamir would be worrying unnecessarily if he feared the nine states of the European Economic Community would try to amend or supplement key UN Resolution 242 in the near future. The resolution treats the

Palestinians as a refugee problem and does not mention statehood.

Mr. Shamir will meet his counterparts in The Hague, Copenhagen and Brussels to discuss a reported EEC initiative that would go beyond the Camp David accords reached by the United States, Egypt and Israel.

French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said Friday that an EEC initiative on the Middle East would be undertaken in a matter of weeks. Dutch officials said today that any new EEC move to break the deadlock over Palestinian autonomy would be confined to a declaration to be issued at a community summit conference on June 12 and 13.

West Germany, Argentina Near Nuclear Accord

BONN, June 3 (AP) — Economics Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz of Argentina met today with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt as Bonn confirmed that a bilateral nuclear power deal was nearly complete.

While the men met to discuss South American political issues and Argentine-West German ties, an Economics Ministry spokesman said an export license for another West German nuclear reactor will be granted "in the next few days."

West Germany's Kraftwerk Union AG has signed a contract to deliver a 745-megawatt heavy-water reactor for Argentina's Atucha 2 plant, but needs an export license to proceed with the 2-billion-mark (\$1.11-billion) project.

Argentina has not signed the 1970 nuclear nonproliferation treaty, but insists there are adequate security controls at the project, which it says will be used for peaceful purposes.

Meanwhile, protests from Amnesty International and West German groups concerned with human rights violations in Argentina have accompanied Mr. Martinez de Hoz's two-day visit. Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff of West Germany, handing over a list of names, urged Mr. Martinez de Hoz to investigate the fates of persons who disappeared in a government crackdown on terrorists.

Zhivkov Visits Romania

BELGRADE, May 3 (UPI) — Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian president and Communist Party leader, flew to Romania today to meet President Nicolae Ceausescu, according to an announcement monitored here.

Britain Warns Diplomats Against Importing Arms

LONDON, June 3 (AP) — Britain has warned 139 foreign missions in London that any diplomat bringing weapons into the country violates British and international law, the Foreign Office said today.

But it added that the Marines at the U.S. Embassy in Grosvenor Square are exempt from the weapons ban.

Douglas Hurd, minister of state at the Foreign Office, informed the House of Commons of the new warning in a debate last night.

He said Britain cannot tolerate an embassy's becoming "a haven from which illegal acts could be devised and from which such acts could be carried out by mischievously disposed persons."

Obligation

A Foreign Office spokesman said today that notes had been sent to all foreign diplomatic offices in London after the recent takeover of the Iranian Embassy, reminding them of their obligation to respect British rules. A previous warning went out in January.

The British rules include a ban on weapons carried by diplomats for their own protection, a requirement to license any sporting guns or rifles they might bring in and the proper use of diplomatic bags and pouches that some missions have used periodically for importing weapons.

Embassy Seizure

On April 30, six gunmen demanding autonomy for Iran's Khuzestan province seized the Iranian Embassy. British commandos stormed the building on May 6 after the gunmen began, executing their hostages. Two Iranian hostages and five of the gunmen were killed.

Two prominent Libyan exiles, a journalist and a lawyer, were killed in London last month during a series of attacks in European capitals against exile dissidents.

The Foreign Office spokesman said the British government would take "a grave view" of any violations of its rules.

British diplomats are under permanent instructions not to carry weapons when they serve abroad, he said. But in high-risk countries, the British invariably hire private security protection in agreement with host governments to ensure the safety of their missions and personnel.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Lebanese Soldiers, Rebels in Sidon Firefight

BEIRUT, June 3 (UPI) — Battles between Lebanese Army regulars and leftist militiamen erupted this afternoon in the southern port city of Sidon after a convoy of military trucks came under fire by the renegade Lebanese Arab Army, witnesses said.

Lebanese Army officials said four regulars were seriously wounded according to a local reporter, who said the clashes occurred through Sidon.

The shooting in the city broke out shortly after army trucks on a highway came under machine-gun fire. Travelers said the gunmen members of the Lebanese Arab Army, a breakaway faction numbering about 500 men. Two of the renegade soldiers were killed and two wounded when the regulars returned fire.

French Party Wants More Atom Submarines

PARIS, June 3 (Reuters) — France's Gaullist party today called government to give top priority to increasing the French nuclear navy fleet and giving it missiles with multiple nuclear warheads. In a parliamentary paper on defense, the Gaullists said the number of nuclear submarines should rise to 15 in the next 30 years. The French now has five nuclear submarines, each equipped with 16 thermonuclear missiles. A sixth submarine is due to go into service in 1985 with carrying multiple nuclear warheads.

In contrast to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's party, the old men in the ruling parliamentary majority, the Gaullists played down need for the controversial neutron bomb. France's top defense official seriously considering the bomb.

Cosmonaut Team Returns to Earth in Soyuz

MOSCOW, June 3 (AP) — The Soviet-Hungarian cosmonaut team spent more than a week aboard the orbiting Soyuz 6 space station, returned to Earth today, making a soft landing in the Kazakhstan Republic.

Valery Kubasov, 45, the Soviet mission commander, and Boris Yegorov, 30, a Hungarian Air Force pilot, returned aboard Soyuz 35, which carried Soviet cosmonauts Col. Leonid Popov and Valery Gerasimov into space on April 9. Radio Moscow said that Mr. Kubasov's flight was "exceeding fine." They were launched into space May 26. Col. Popov and Mr. Ryumin, the main crew aboard the Soyuz, remain there.

Pair Condemned in Soviet Black Market Case

MOSCOW, June 3 (AP) — Two men have been condemned to death in a black market case in the Soviet Union that reportedly involved as much as 2 million rubles (\$3 million) in illegal dealings in textiles over six years. The two men were identified by relatives as Rafael Adzhishvili, 50, and Mamed Abbassov, 50. The relatives said they did not know why sentences might be carried out. Two other men were also sentenced to death in the case, but their sentences reportedly were commuted to terms.

According to the relatives here and reports from London, the involved textiles that were allegedly obtained from a factory and resold public through shopkeepers. In the Soviet Union, major economic crimes have long been punishable by death.

Jenkins Denies He Plans to Quit EEC Post

BRUSSELS, June 3 (Reuters) — Roy Jenkins, the president of the European Commission, today denied reports in the British press that he would resign this month. He said in a statement that he intended to serve his four-year mandate, which expires at the end of the year.

The press reports said that Mr. Jenkins, a minister in former Labour governments, wanted to return to Britain early to start work on a new Social Democratic political party in the European Community. At their summit in Venice next week, leaders of the European Community are to select Mr. Jenkins' replacement. Officials said the leading candidates were Finn Grunwaldt of Denmark, who is the present commissioner, Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, and Deputy Minister Filippo Pandolfi of Italy.

15 Killed in Latest Violence in Turkey

ANKARA, June 3 (UPI) — Fifteen persons, including a soldier, officer and the secretary-general of a labor union, were killed in incidents across Turkey, authorities said today.

The authorities said that the soldier was shot last night in the province of Diyarbakir, while the union official was killed today in Istanbul and the police officer was killed in the province of Gaziantep, from the Syrian border.

The others, including a teacher, died in attacks either last night or today, police said.

Indian Officials Call for New Voting in Bihar

NEW DELHI, June 3 (UPI) — Elections will have to be held in some parts of Bihar state, where balloting was disrupted by the election violence since independence, officials said today.

Voting for state legislators was held in nine states last week. Oppositionists have said squads working for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress party used violence that resulted in 60 deaths, but Mr. Gandhi has denied responsibility.

The state election office in Bihar requested the federal election commission to hold another round of elections in 26 constituencies where boxes were stolen and other irregularities occurred. The commission, some areas will have to vote again on Thursday. Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party has secured 151 of 324 seats in Bihar, with 36 not yet decided.

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S. Gas Ration Plan Viewed as Inefficient

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON, June 3 (LAT) — Carter administration's standby gasoline rationing plan would take 15 months to operation and would be viewed as inefficient by some. A federal official said.

The official, Douglas Robinson, administrator of the Department of Energy's Economic Defense Administration, urged to approve it quickly any case, "for better or worse, have at the moment."

He said the plan will be submitted to the Senate within two weeks with a request for \$100 million to carry out the program if one should be approved.

Mr. Robinson told the subcommittee of the Energy Committee, James H. Johnston, D-La., committee chairman, is an alternative plan for handling a shortage of gasoline of \$2 to \$5 in the price of every gallon, with the rationing to be done through rationing on their federal rationing. The tax would be enough to depress consumption of gasoline, making it more difficult to obtain.

Mr. Robinson said the plan assumes that a pump would force people to get the tax back in the reduced withholding on checks.

Additional 90 Days

After the government had a national list, and its ration plan was ready, it would take another 90 days to put the plan into effect, he said. From the day Congress approved the appropriation until rationing could begin, a minimum of 15 months would have elapsed.

Since Americans move frequently, the best computer file would be quickly outdated.

Mr. Robinson also said that the government would not have current addresses for 10 million to 15 million drivers and therefore would be unable to send them ration "checks," which would be exchanged at banks, supermarkets or other selected locations for the actual coupons.

The computer system would require hundreds of employees and cost \$2 billion a year to operate, according to the Department of Energy.

The standby plan was originally scheduled to go to Congress in February, but has been delayed for revision at the department and in the White House.

During an emergency, the president could proclaim a need for rationing, but either house of Congress could block actual imposition of the program.

ul Resumes Its Efforts Draft New Constitution

By Sam Jamison

June 3 (LAT) — The ousted South Korean government resumed work today on drafting a new constitution amid growing opposition from political groups and will be put to a referendum under martial law.

The government's draft of a new constitution was a two-week hiatus caused by upheaval. During that time, all political activity was banned.

The new constitution was approved by the National Assembly, which has compiled its own draft of a new charter.

The ban on political activity was lifted, which was a move toward a new constitution.

South Korea's newspaper reported that the government intends to complete a new constitution without a referendum. The National Assembly, which has compiled its own draft of a new charter, is expected to be convened May 20, which was a move toward a new constitution.

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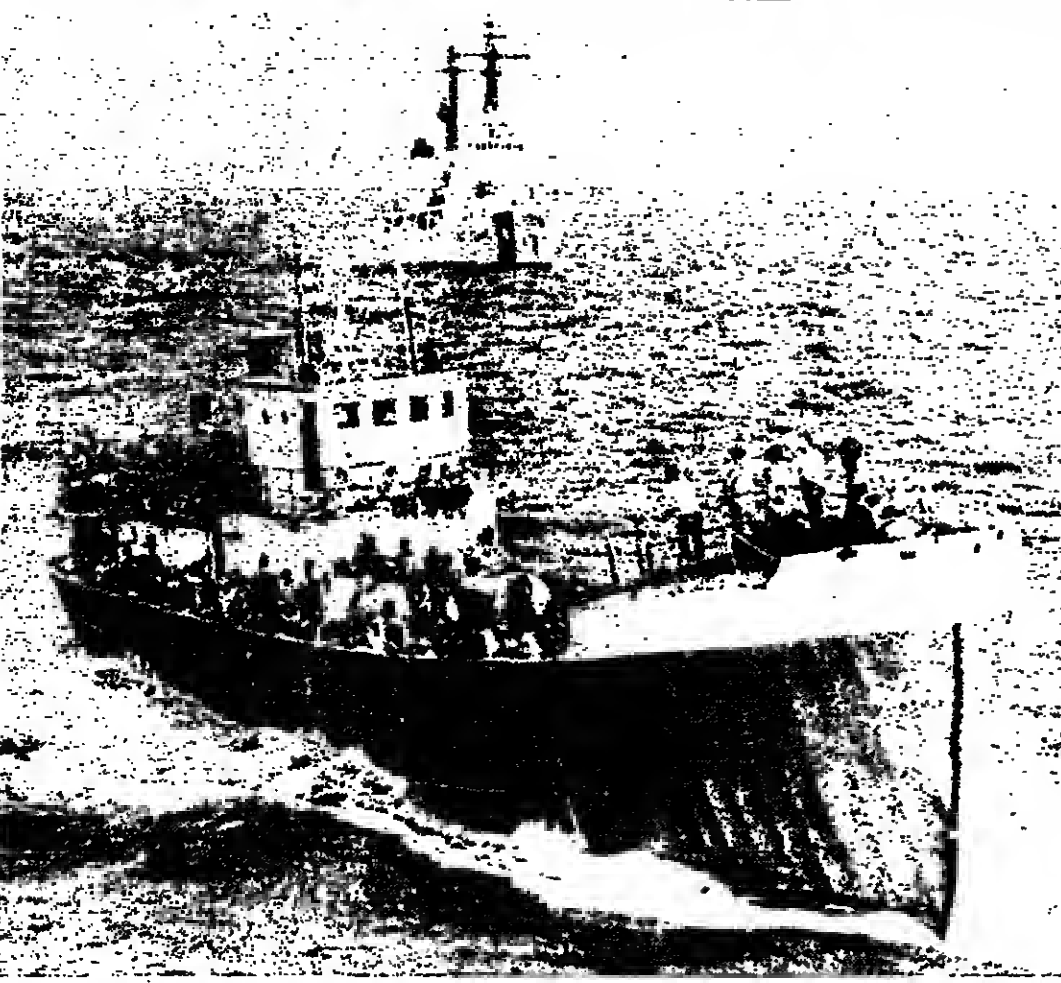
The new constitution was approved by the National Assembly, which has compiled its own draft of a new charter.

140 Ousted

sources said Gen. Chun 33 of the KCIA's top 40 had ousted about 100 officials, replacing them with younger KCIA officers. Gen. Chun's rising, the foreign sources believed carried out for the KCIA of the government in the organization. Corruption under Park was a major factor in the ouster of the KCIA's top 40, when one of its members, Lee Hu Rak, was a suspicion of using public funds for private gain. The KCIA officials, the sources said, had pocketed funds allocated to officers.

The ousted officers were likely to regard Gen. Chun as a benefactor, the sources said. A KCIA chief was to be in "a couple of days," a spokesman said.

Gen. Chun's resignation leaves two powerful posts. Since year, he has headed the security Command, which is for maintaining integrity in the nation's 600,000-



The 118-foot freighter Red Diamond sails toward Key West, Fla., with about 850 Cuban refugees aboard. Two U.S. Coast Guard cutters accompany it as it reaches a point 40 miles from shore.

Cuban Refugee Arrivals Pass 100,000 As Packed Freighter Reaches Florida

KEY WEST, Fla., June 3 (AP) — The number of Cuban refugees reaching the United States since the boat crossings began 45 days ago passed 100,000 today with the arrival of 847 persons aboard a single ship, the freighter Red Diamond V.

The 118-foot vessel, which had its Panamanian registry revoked overnight, was towed into Key West shortly before 9 a.m. U.S. marshals took into custody the ship's owner, captain, crew and those who chartered the vessel for its trip to the Cuban port of Mariel. They will face a bond hearing before a federal magistrate.

Earlier, Federal Emergency Management Agency officials had put the total number of refugees at 99,419. The Red Diamond V and several other refugee-laden vessels arrived after that count and a new official total was not immediately available.

Between midnight and 7 a.m. today, 18 other boats carrying 2,259 refugees tied up at Key West.

Engine Trouble

U.S. Coast Guard spokesmen said the engine trouble on the Red Diamond V under tow early this morning after the ship developed engine trouble while near Key West. Federal officials said the ship was given permission to enter U.S. waters for humanitarian reasons. That permission came after the ship's masters indicated they wanted to go to the Bahamas.

Officials are concerned that Cuban-Americans are now chartering foreign vessels to circumvent the ban on U.S. boats handling the traffic.

The 276-foot motor vessel Rio Indio entered the Mariel harbor on Sunday, said Coast Guard Lt. Norris Turner. The ship, which could carry as many as 4,000 refugees, apparently was chartered by 37 exiles from Tampa, Fla., he said. It would be the largest vessel used in the refugee flotilla.

The Red Diamond V apparently was chartered about three weeks ago, before President Carter ordered the ban, but the Rio Indio was chartered Thursday, Lt. Turner said, and left from the Grand Cayman Islands. A Coast Guard party boarded the Rio Indio about 120 miles west of Mariel, he said, and tried unsuccessfully to dissuade the freighter's captain from continuing.

"We have no jurisdiction over a foreign-registered ship in international waters. We can't force it to stop," Lt. Turner said. "We're concerned that this foreign vessel problem could escalate."

A federal official who asked to remain anonymous said foreign vessels "are subject to U.S. laws and penalties when they enter U.S. waters. But obviously, that hasn't been a deterrent. We have 96,000 Cubans here to prove that."

Meanwhile, U.S. Navy officials reported a dramatic at-sea transfer of an estimated 300 refugees from a ship that sank soon afterward, Lt. Cmdr. Robert Shade said the refugees and crew were transferred to the USS Shreveport, an amphibious warfare ship, late last night just before the 118-foot Solano went down.

At Fort Chaffee, Ark., officials today resumed processing the 18,000 Cuban refugees looking for new homes in the United States, with hundreds of armed troops standing guard to prevent renewed rioting.

The sprawling Army Reserve base was quiet last night, according to a spokesman for the Federal Emergency Management Agency. He said 87 refugees were being held in the stockade today either for criminal involvement or for their role as apparent leaders in Sunday's rioting, which left about 60 persons with injuries, most of them minor.

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Kennedy Persistent, Carter Secure Final Effort in Major Primaries

By Adam Clymer

NEW YORK, June 3 (NYT) — Sen. Edward Kennedy campaigned coast to coast yesterday in a last-ditch effort to defeat President Carter in today's three major presidential primaries and somehow shatter the incumbent's overwhelming accumulation of national convention delegates.

With 580 delegates at stake in New Jersey, Ohio and California, and 116 others in five smaller states, Mr. Carter was secure in his expectation that no matter how many delegates Sen. Kennedy won today, his own total would still go substantially beyond the 1,666 needed for nomination at the Democratic convention in New York in August.

But the challenger's nonstop stumping caused Mr. Carter's campaign concern about how well he might do today, especially in New Jersey and California, and whether his showing would encourage Sen. Kennedy to press on in the remote hope that instead of uniting behind the president in the next two months, Democrats would desert him.

In Newark, N.J., Sen. Kennedy said the president's economic policies had created a depression in some urban areas. Then he told a rally in Cleveland: "We are willing to have a mild recession if there's only one job lost — and that's Jimmy Carter's." He flew on to rallies in San Jose, Calif., and Los Angeles.

Mr. Carter kept a lower profile, although his wife, Rosalynn, campaigned in New Jersey and Rhode Island. A spokesman said Mr. Carter was working on preparations for a congressional battle over the budget for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1 and was beginning work on the following year's budget.

A key Carter supporter called the absence of attention-getting presidential activity "a strategy — or at least it is a strategy if we win big. If we lose, then it was a mistake."

Another top campaign figure said the Carter-Mondale campaign was deliberately avoiding claiming it all.

Murder Charge Dropped Against Nurse in Nevada

LAS VEGAS, June 3 (UPI) — A judge has dismissed a murder charge against a nurse who was accused of switching off life-support equipment hooked to a critically ill patient. The nurse, Jani Adams, said she would resume her career.

District Judge Michael Wendell ruled on Friday that there was insufficient evidence that the patient, Vincent Fraser, had died of anything but the cancer for which he was hospitalized. Mrs. Adams, 32, was the nurse in charge of the intensive care unit when Fraser, 52, died on March 3. A grand jury indictment had accused her of halting his oxygen supply.

The indictment followed an investigation begun when another nurse told police that she had overheard hospital employees discussing a nurse nicknamed "Death's Angel," who allegedly had hastened the deaths of terminally ill patients.

After the charges were dismissed, Mrs. Adams said she would return to nursing. "I am a nurse," she said, "I will go back to Sunrise Hospital, as far as I know."

One of her two attorneys said he might file civil suits for damage to her reputation. "It will take us awhile to make a determination," he said. "There has been a great wrong done to this little girl and to one of the great hospitals in the United States. Now the question is what do we do to clear her reputation."

'Death of Princess' Shown in Australia

SYDNEY, June 3 (UPI) — The controversial British film "Death of a Princess" was shown on television here last night, but there were only 12 telephoned reactions: six in favor, four against and two bomb threats, station executives said.

The Saudi government has assailed Britain over the film, which recounts the life of a Saudi princess and her lover who were executed for adultery. The Saudis claim that it offends the Muslim religion.

On May 9, the Saudis denied the British airline permission to fly over their territory at supersonic speeds, citing noise complaints. Airline officials in London said then that the British showing of the television film "Death of a Princess," recounting the executions of a Saudi princess and her lover, may also have been a factor.

Saudis Remove Ban On British Concorde

JIDDA, June 3 (Reuters) — Saudi Arabia has canceled its ban on supersonic flights in its airspace by the British Airways Concorde, airline officials said here today.

On May 9, the Saudis denied the British airline permission to fly over their territory at supersonic speeds, citing noise complaints. Airline officials in London said then that the British showing of the television film "Death of a Princess," recounting the executions of a Saudi princess and her lover, may also have been a factor.

Alleged Plot to Give Nuclear Data to Rebels

JOHANNESBURG, June 3 (AP) — A judge found a white researcher guilty today on five charges of terrorism connected with an alleged plot to feed information about South African nuclear and other energy facilities to black nationalist guerrillas.

The conviction of Renfrew Christie, 30, a research scientist at the University of Cape Town, followed the sabotage late Sunday of fuel tanks at an oil-from-coal plant and a refinery south of Johannesburg.

Christie was not accused of involvement in the explosions, for which the outlawed African National Congress has claimed responsibility. But during his trial it was alleged that he dealt with an ANC official who, authorities said today, may have been linked to the refinery bombings.

The convicted man faces a minimum penalty of five years in prison and a maximum of death. Sentencing is scheduled for Friday. He can appeal the conviction.

The bombings, the first strike by ANC guerrillas against South African industry, pose the biggest threat yet to the last white-minority government on the African continent.

Supreme Court Justice C.F. Eloff, who heard the Christie case, said the defendant had met Frenk Ginzwa, an ANC official, and discussed supplying the black militant group with information about South African nuclear, oil and coal installations. Christie was accused of having stolen plans of a South African nuclear plant under construction.

The defendant, former deputy president of the National Union of South African Students, pleaded not guilty to all seven charges filed against him under the Terrorism Act and was acquitted on two.

South African Police Minister Louis le Grange said Miss Ginzwa had provided support to Joe Slovo, a white member of the outlawed South African Communist Party. The minister called him the mastermind behind ANC sabotage attacks in South Africa.

The refinery attacks late Sunday came after six weeks of school boycotts by tens of thousands of

noowhite pupils who are protesting inferior education for noowhites under the government's apartheid policy.

The explosions set ablaze millions of dollars worth of petroleum products.

A police spokesman said limpet mines were used to blow up the fuel tanks. Three actual blasts caused four or five subsequent explosions, the South African Press Association reported.

Time bombs also were planted at the offices near Johannesburg of the U.S. consortium Fluor, which has contracted to build two oil-from-coal plants, but were found and defused.

In claiming responsibility for the raid, an ANC spokesman said yesterday in London that it was "part and parcel of our general offensive" against South Africa's white rulers.

The African National Congress was banned in 1960 after it led a protest against carrying identity cards that sparked a riot in which police killed 69 blacks. After nationwide riots in 1976, in which more than 600 blacks were killed, the group began to make headway in its guerrilla struggle.

An estimated 4,000 black students fled the country for military training abroad. Records of security trials over the last few years include evidence of guerrilla training in African National Congress camps in the Soviet Union, Tanzania and Angola.

The government is training black regional battalions to keep out the increasing numbers of guerrillas slipping across the borders, apparently via Mozambique and Swaziland, and is expected to step up arrests of guerrilla suspects at home after Sunday's attack.

The blasts at facilities of Sasol, the South African energy corporation, follow a series of guerrilla as-

Soviet Planes Off Japan

TOKYO, June 3 (Reuters) — Japanese interceptors were scrambled today as two Soviet Tupolev 95 bomber-spy planes flew over the Pacific Ocean near Japan, the Defense Ministry said.

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U.S. Is Said to Weigh Renewal of Argentine Arms Aid

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, June 3 (WP) — The Carter administration, concerned about growing Soviet ties with Argentina, has decided to seek an improvement in U.S.-Argentine relations that some U.S. officials hope will result in a resumption of American military aid to that country.

The administration has been barred by law since 1978 from giving military assistance to Argentina, on the grounds that the government of President Jorge Videla has seriously violated human rights.

However, U.S. officials are known to hope that the policy shift being set in motion will improve the climate sufficiently that, by next year, the administration will be in a position to tell Congress that U.S. interests would be best served by relaxing the prohibition on military aid.

The administration's decision resulted from a recently completed interdepartmental review, ordered by the White House, of all aspects of U.S. policy toward Argentina.

According to sources familiar with what went on, the review process touched off intense controversy between officials who see the policy shift as a retreat from the administration's advocacy of human rights and those whose primary concern is to deter what they see as a Soviet bid for greater influence with the third-largest country in Latin America.

Prompting the reassessment was concern over Argentina's decision earlier this year to make large-scale grain sales to the Soviet Union as the United States was trying to mount a partial international grain embargo against Moscow in retaliation for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Since then, the Videla government, despite its strongly anti-Communist, rightist domestic policies, has actively encouraged greater trade and other links with Moscow. That has caused concern about an expanded Soviet-Argentine relationship that might ultimately see Argentina turning to Moscow for military equipment.

In the review, the sources said, the Defense Department, the National Security Council staff and the State Department's Bureau of Inter-American Affairs cited the Soviet connection as demonstrating the need for the United States to improve relations with Argentina and get into a position where it can exercise more influence with the Videla government.

According to the sources, that argument was vehemently opposed by Patricia Derian, the assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs. Miss Derian has been outspoken in her criticism of the Videla government's human rights record and on at least one occasion is understood to have threatened to resign if Washington softened its stance toward Argentina. However, Miss Derian is expected to leave the State Department shortly.

To support the argument that human rights to Argentina are improving, administration officials say that the incidence of disappearances — cases of government opponents who vanish and are presumed to have been killed — has dwindled from around 400 in 1978 to 44 in 1979.

However, that argument is at variance with a report recently released by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States. It accused Argentina's military government of massive rights violations, including murder and torture, and concluded that "the thousands of disappeared detainees . . . can with reason be presumed dead."

The State Department's annual human rights report on Argentina, issued in February, noted that the

number of disappearances has "declined significantly," but said that phenomenon seemed more the result of the government's success in wiping out leftist opposition than any softening of its repressive policies. The report also found that torture, summary imprisonment and other repressive tactics are still being used in Argentina.

Still, the sources said, the dominant mood in administration policy-making circles is that the time is ripe to attempt a new dialogue with Argentina. They noted that the review group's recommendation was that the planned dialogue should focus on what a source called "the totality of U.S.-Argentine interests," and added that it would be a mistake to assume that the sole purpose is to restore U.S. military aid to Argentina.

However, the sources conceded, the Videla government has made clear that any increased Argentine cooperation with U.S. global policies ultimately will depend on a resumption of military assistance. Argentina, long a major military client, rejected U.S. assistance in 1977 on the grounds that U.S. pressures on human rights were an interference in its internal affairs.

U.S. Denies Shift in Concern
WASHINGTON, June 3 (NYT) — The State Department said yesterday that the Carter administration had not relaxed its concern for human rights violations in Argentina.

Mr. Trautner, 48, served as press office director and deputy spokesman at the start of the Carter administration and has been a special assistant to Warren Christopher, the deputy secretary of state.

Replacement Named For Hodding Carter

WASHINGTON, June 3 (Reuters) — John Trautner, a career Foreign Service officer, is to succeed Hodding Carter Jr. as State Department spokesman, it was announced yesterday.

Mr. Trautner, 48, served as press office director and deputy spokesman at the start of the Carter administration and has been a special assistant to Warren Christopher, the deputy secretary of state.

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na but was making efforts in other areas to improve relations with that country.

"There has been no shift in our policy with respect to human rights in Argentina," said Hodding Carter Jr., the department spokesman.

"There has been no lessening of the commitment to that subject." He had been asked about news reports that the administration had decided to seek an improvement in relations with Argentina's military government and that in consequence his wife, Patricia Derian, would resign as assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs. Hodding Carter plans to leave his post in July.

Mr. Carter said that the quote attributed to Miss Derian was "about two weeks old," that she had no intention of resigning but planned to complete her term of office next January, and that "she is confident there is no change in our human rights policy toward Argentina." He added, "I know of no commitments about any resumption of military aid."

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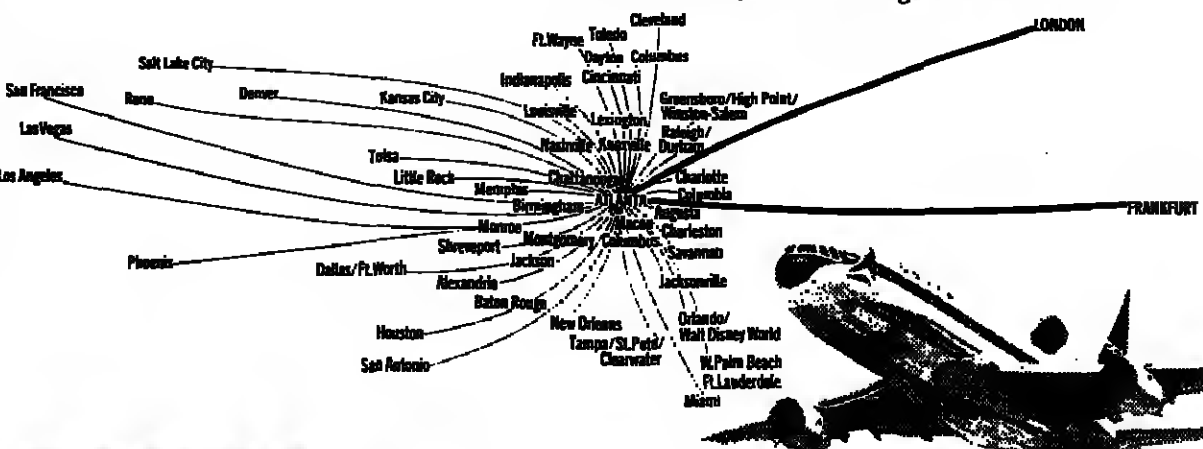
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S. Re-Evaluates Safety A-Plant Near Volcano

By Bryce Nelson

WASHINGTON, June 3 (LAT) — The government is re-evaluating the safety of the nation's largest power plant, 33 miles southwest of the

we do it right when we li- the plant, or should we take look at it because of the asked C.M. Trammell, head of the Federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission, in a letter to the plant's owner, the Columbia River

Trammell said yesterday that ordered the commission's es division to conduct the evaluation two weeks ago, after the May 18 eruption, 42 miles (67 kilometers) Portland, is on the Oregon

Mr. Trammell said, the ion has not found suffi- sity reasons — from the ant of volcanic activity — ant to remain closed after week in June. It is sched- reopen then after an 11- aldown for refueling and

ing was detected at the Tro- ing the seismic activity St. Helens, according to broehl, assistant vice presi- generation, engineering struction for the Portland Electric Co., operator of megawatt, pressurized-wa facility.

broehl said the main prob- by the volcano so far ash deposit of about an inch after the second May 25. He said the effect

Obituaries

itcher Rube Marquard, Baseball Mark in 1912

MORE, June 3 (UPI) — William (Rube) Marquard, all of Fame pitcher who set a league baseball record by 19 consecutive games in 19 Sunday night of cancer. Marquard, a left-hander, put three consecutive 20-strikeouts in 1911, 1912 and 1913 New York Giants under

Graw. He teamed with an- all of Fame pitcher, Christy son, to lead the Giants to consecutive National League during those years.

Marquard acquired the nick- "Rube" early in his career, newspaper likened him to famous left-hander, Phila- Rube Waddell. He was the Hall of Fame in 1971.

Pierre Arpels
YORK, June 3 (NYT) — pels, 61, the chief designer leaf & Arpels, died after a ss last week in Paris, where d out of the headquarters a store of the jewelry com- Place Vendôme.

Paris, June 3 (IHT) — Marie-Jeanne Dury, 79, a poet, writer and professor emerita of French literature at the Sorbonne, died yesterday.

Mrs. Dury's late husband, Mar- cel Dury, also was a professor and writer. She was the author of collec- tions of poems under such titles as "Mon Ombre" and "Le Huitième Jour" and studies of Chateaubri- and, Stendhal, Marivaux, Flaubert, Apollinaire and Giraudoux.

U.S. Backs Plaintiff in Torture Suit

By Lee Lescage

NEW YORK, June 3 (WP) — The government has given its support to a suit seeking to establish that foreign torturers who come to the United States risk being sued here for their crimes.

In response to a request from the 2d Circuit Court of Appeals, the Justice and State departments wrote a memorandum supporting the plaintiffs' claim that torture violates the law of nations and that there is a judicially enforceable remedy in the United States for torture committed abroad.

In its argument, the government noted that international law has changed over the years. "Before the turn of the century, and even after, it was generally thought that a nation's treatment of its own citizens was beyond the purview of international law. [But] today a nation has an obligation under international law to respect the rights of its citizens to be free of official torture," the friend-of-the-court brief said.

If the United States refused to es- tablish the right of private individ- als to sue their torturers in U.S. courts, it "might seriously damage the credibility of our nation's com- mitment to the protection of human rights," the departments said.

The suit was brought by the fa- ther and sister of José Filartiga, 17, who allegedly was tortured to death in Paraguay by a policeman, Americo Pena Irala.

It was filed in Brooklyn, N.Y., after Mr. Pena was found by immi- gration officials to be living there without a valid visa. The section of the U.S. Code under which the suit was brought gives U.S. courts juris- diction over violations of the law of nations, but had only been used for commercial claims, not human rights cases.

Mr. Pena's attorney told the U.S. District Court in Brooklyn that to apply the law to human rights viola- tions would open the door "for any alien who chances to catch an offi- cial of a foreign government in the United States against whom he thinks he has a claim."

Mr. Pena, who was arrested in April, 1979, was deported to Para- guay after the District Court ruled it did not have jurisdiction over the case.

The plaintiffs, Joel and Dolly Filartiga, then appealed to the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which asked the State Department for an opinion.

Bomb Explodes in Milan
MILAN, June 3 (UPI) — A large explosion in a van parked outside Milan police headquarters early to- day, damaging nearby buildings but causing no injuries, police reported.

Quins in Paris

The Rose' Is a Rose Is Bette Midler

Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 3 (IHT) — "The Rose" (at the Gaumont-Elysées in English) sums up a gaudy splash and with what to be known as "social significance" — the lucrative show-business practice of the sick '60s the exploitation of rock stars. Matter is harsh, horrible and sad, but its portraiture is so fascinating in its objectivity analysis. Its action is of necessity, but its course is intelligent. A smashing ex- of mob madness, it digs to the roots of the malady and "Nashville," Robert Altman's hilarious caricature of the music business, the estate of "Tristan," the creator of brain of ice, wrote a perception. To picture the rock world insanity the chronicler must be cool.

Rydell, its able director, sees that he had to endure a wait before setting to work. original idea, proposed eight years ago, was a quasi-biography of Bette Midler, the major star for the role, but in studio she was too bizarre a creature to go before the cameras. Why enter the studio chiefs, let heard but not seen? Let some one else with maximum sex play the part, while La Midler, thundered out the answer? Rydell wisely refused.

Commanding Vocalist

Midler does not have ortho-photogenic features any more with Pia or Barbra Streisand. She is a rag doll and her eyes are hawtish, but she is a commanding vocalist and, as many have observed here, possesses high musical gifts. Her performance in "The Rose" is a remarkable feat, unequalled by her screen sisters this year. It is a compromise, it is utterly sincere, it is utterly moving. Be- she becomes the drugged, blighted, deranged pop idol, a vast adoration has inflicted. She is at once the most beautiful legend and the sideshow of reality. Yet in this double role she never loses the element of underlying vulnerability. She is no heroine, just a nitwit with a big heart that can gather gold, manipulate to gigantic profits by a agent emphatically imper-sonated by Alan Bates.

Midler has managed the back- of mammoth rock fetes with crowds of morons as spec- There is contagious excite- this vision that afford a trip and back with appropriate effects.

"Cat and the Canary" (at the 1Medicis and the Paramount 1omphie in English) is a relic of the American detective drama. It enjoyed immense success when first seen on Broad- way. Paul Lenz, the director of the amazing movie, "Waxworks," imported to Hollywood the detective with additional macabre in it, and it was burlesqued as a was for Bob Hope.

ongs to the sliding-panel, se- sage brand of mystery story somewhat out of date, though more childish than "The trap," which has been run- London without let-up for It is actually of identical cure. Its haunted castle on erson has been transplanted English countryside and a English company takes part. its members are Honor n, Edward Fox, Wendy Olivia Hussey and Wilfred White, who is the wicked de- melle who has left behind a in which he insults his re- l instigates them to murder ther for his fortune.

ve hands of a Hitchcock it ill be serviceable stuff, but idley Metzger as its resurrec- its former electric suspense Hammett and Sissmon given detective fiction a sophisticated gloss.

Ashby's "Being There" (at rmandie and the Odeon in was slighted at the Cannes

festival, where it was entered in competition. The jury ignored it on prize day and the French press in the main dismissed it as negligible. Yet the Parisian public, like the American public, seems to relish its wry comedy and to appreciate its exceptionally fine acting.

Peter Sellers, rather resembling Alec Guinness, enacts a mentally deficient gardener who by chance stumbles into Washington high-life with wonderfully dry humor, contributing what is probably his best screen performance.

Perhaps you, like others, have found his bungling sleuth of the Pink Panther series a strain. Very well, observe here his unsuspected versatility. He brings a charm and a whimsicality to his difficult assignment and sustains what is basically a one-joke role with delightful artistry. He is brilliantly supported by Melvyn Douglas as a jovial, influential millionaire, and by Shirley MacLaine as the patron's wife. Ashby engineers its situations competently, but a want of taste has led him to include a rather repulsive bedroom sequence that would not be missed. Its cheap shock, borrowed from the skin flicks, jars the smooth tone of the rest.

Scheduled medical examinations ensured full attendance at the vil- age's three schools — one for boys, one for girls, and one for children evacuated from Alsace-Lorraine. People had come from nearby vil- lages to get tobacco rations.

About 300 German soldiers ar- rived in trucks and ordered every- one to the main square for a check of identity papers. They claimed that arms had been hidden in the village by the Resistance.

Men Slain in Barns

Everyone who could walk or be moved was assembled in the square, and the SS officers announced that they were going to search the houses. The village men, in four groups, were herded into barns. A few min- utes later, the soldiers opened fire on them, first with machine guns and then with hand weapons. The bodies were covered with wood and straw and set alight.

The women and children were led into the church. Something looking like a large chest was placed by the SS officers in the middle of the nave. It exploded a few moments later, followed by machine-gun fire, aimed low so that the children would not escape.

Houses were pillaged and set afire. Bodies were found stuffed in a well, others in the baker's oven. Some cyclists arriving in the village were lined up and shot. Women coming from neighboring villages in search of their children met the same fate.

Some escaped. A few men got through a hole in the wall of one of the barns. A woman threw herself out a window of the church.

Janine Renard, now 59, left her hairdresser's shop to go to her husband instead of going to the main square. She found her husband hiding in the garden with an escaped prisoner they were protect- ing, and stayed with them. They were not discovered, but her 4-year-old daughter, 49-year-old mother, two sisters and other members of her family were among the victims.

"The memory of it follows me everywhere," she said. "There was an explosion followed by cries and screams. It was like a strange lan- guage that I did not understand. It is impossible to explain how it sounded. You have to have lived through it to understand."

She and her husband lay hidden until the early hours of the morn- ing, then fled to a neighboring vil- lage. They did not know the extent of the killings until the next day. "My husband and I spent three

Record Wine Year Seen

ROME, June 3 (AP) — World wine output is expected to set a record this year because of favor- able weather in Western Europe, the UN Food and Agriculture Or- ganization said. The FAO predicted that 362 million hectoliters (9.4 bil- lion gallons) will be produced in the growing year ending in September, up 20 percent from last year. The previous peak was 350 million hec- toliters in 1973-1974.



Bette Midler in "The Rose."

Memorials

Oradour: The Town That Came Back to Life After a Massacre

By Andrew Spurrer

ORADOUR-SUR-GLANE, France (IHT) — Lost in the rolling countryside of the Limousin region, the village of Oradour was tranquil on the morning of June 10, 1944.

That afternoon, in three hours, Oradour died. A detachment of the German SS descended on the village and mas- saced its inhabitants. The official toll was 642, but investigators said the final total was probably nearer a thousand.

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War-time mayor's car remains where he left it in the square.

months living wild in the woods. It was impossible to sleep in a house after what had happened."

Today, there are two Oradours. The new town was built next to the ruins of the old. Everything in the old town is as it was when the Ger- mans left, except that the signpost says "Village Martyr."

In the blacksmith's forge, the tools and anvil remain. In many houses the cooking pots are still in the fireplaces. Cars, bicycles, sewing

machines, babies' strollers have been left as they were.

About 300,000 people visit the ruins each year, some of them Ger- mans. There were incidents at first between German visitors and vil- lagers, but this is now felt to be part of the past.

In the early 1950s, some of the SS officers who had taken part in the massacre were identified. The first shock came when it was realized that some of the soldiers were from

Alsace. Then the government in Paris refused to allow them to be tried for war crimes, in the name of national reconciliation and because so much time had elapsed.

The president of the Bordeaux court where the trial were to be held responded with an attempt to try the men for common-law crimes. But the Paris government said that the French among the accused would be amnestied. The government was as good as its word. Only the Germans were pun- ished, and they received fairly light sentences.

Oradour could not believe the outcome. The association of fami- lies of the victims decided that no representative of the state would be received again by the town, that the monument built by the state would not be used, and that the names of legislators who had voted for the amnesties would be posted by the entry to the ruins, despite a prohibi- tion by the Interior Ministry.

The differences between Oradour and the government have been re- solved, but Mayor Robert Lapuelle, 57, says the conflict made it harder to restore normal life in the village.

Lapuelle, born near Oradour, has worked in the village since 1953. "It was 15 years before life really start- ed again. Some families were hostile to a return to normal life. They were hostile to all the people com- ing to see the ruins. On one occa- sion, when there was a dance, some of them came out with rifles to stop it, saying it was disrespectful to the dead."

But by 1960, children had been

The Nibble That Climbed Mt. Everest

By Sandra Salmans

KENDAL, England (IHT) — As summer comes to this Cum- brian town, bringing vacationers and mountain climbers, the glucose begins to stir.

Glucose, along with sugar and water, is a major ingredient of an unusual confection of the Lake Dis- trict: Kendal mint cake. Manufact- ured since the 1920s by four small companies almost within vodeling distance of each other, the high-en- ergy bar has become compulsory eating on many mountain-climbing expeditions.

Confections

"We sat on the snow and looked at the country far below us . . . We nibbled Kendal mint cake," a member of the successful 1953 Mount Everest expedition solemnly wrote. "It was easily the most popu- lar item on our high-altitude ration. Our only criticism was that we did not have enough of it."

Shane Barron remembers, as a schoolboy, packing crates of the stuff for the Everest climbers. Now 34, he is managing director of George Romney Ltd., which has nearly half of the mint-cake market. It was Barron's grandfather, a can- dy wholesaler, who launched Rom- ney's Kendal Mint Cake, naming it after the 18th-century English painter who — prior to mint cake — was Kendal's chief claim to fame.

"He bought the recipe off a chap who couldn't make any money on it, and it took off," Barron said. "It's a sugar-boiler's mistake. The product was supposed to be a clear mint." The boiler let his attention wander, and the liquid thickened into a cloudy, white solution. When cooled, it was hard and crumbly.

Now the mistakes are deliberate. "We do everything wrong," Barron said. "That's why it can't be mass-

Possibly only in Britain, where the sweet tooth is a national charac- teristic, could a product like Kendal mint cake prosper. The average Briton consumes eight ounces of confections a week, nearly twice the U.S. rate. "It is one of the few in- dustries where we top the league," said a cheerful spokesman for the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confection- ary Alliance in London.

Although Romney's trade has lately been growing at a rate of 10 to 15 percent a year, it has not al- ways prospered. The company went through a sticky patch in World War II, when sugar was rationed. "People around here used to trade their sugar coupons for mint cake," Barron said. "We had to get the coupons to keep going. It was a bit of a black market."

Sugar is easier to buy now, but a lot of other things haven't changed. The factory uses many of the same pots and molds that it bought in the 1920s. "We never wash them," Barron said. "It would destroy them." The company's records and corre- spondence are crammed into a large box, along with his mother's six- form exercise book, tossed in and forgotten decades ago. (The subject was French poetry.)

It is still a family enterprise. Bar- ron's wife keeps the books. In sum- mer, his children and parents help out in the factory. Even his 90-year-old grandmother wraps after-dinner mints (miniature, pink and green- tinted Kendal mint cake) at home. And the competition is friendly. "I like to think that, if I ran out of sugar, I could borrow from a neigh- boring company," says Barron.

Barron has tried to extend the mint cake market, beyond the Lake District. Romney's is sold in other British mountaineering areas, as well as at Harrods and a few special- ized shops in London. In the United States, Jim Whitaker, who led the American K-2 expedition in 1978, also stocks the bars at his re- creational equipment shops in Seattle.

But the U.S. market remains elu- sive. Under federal regulations, something labelled "cake" has to contain flour, so the Food and Drug Administration has periodi- cally clamped down on shipments by Romney's.

"It's just a name, like Cornish pasty," Barron complained. By any other name, he might have added, Kendal mint cake would taste as sweet.

One-Room Factory

The Romney factory is basically one room with a few cauldrons, some tables and an extraordinarily sticky floor. In the cauldron, water, sugar and glucose syrup are boiled together, a capful of peppermint oil is tossed in for taste and the concoction is vigorously stirred. When it is ready, the pot is carried to the table and the solution dribbled into molds. It has to be done manually, explains Barron, "because the goop would clog any machine."

During the peak-demand period in the summer, Romney's boils sev- enteen tons of the goop every week and Barron works 18-hour days. He rings up \$1 million in sales each year. Since Everest, Romney's and other manufacturers' mint cake has scaled most of the world's peaks — or come close. In one case, Barron recalled, "the Sherpa guides ate it before the explorers arrived."

But relatively few of the sales are accounted for by mountaineers — who, in fact, often wheedle mint- cake donations from the producers. "A lot of people like the flavor and consistency," says Barron. He is gratified, if surprised, "I prefer chocolate."

Accent on Life

The accent is on maintaining life in the new town. Those alive at the time of the massacre are adamant that the ruins be preserved, but what will happen after the passing of this generation is not clear.

Mrs. Renard spends a lot of time in the ruins. "I'm at home there," she said. "I still see them all even though they are dead."

She added: "I think everybody should see the ruins. They should know what happened here, espe- cially the young. Many of them don't believe what happened. What hap- pened here was more than just war, and we can only hope that no one will ever see again what took place here, that my children will never live to see what I have seen."

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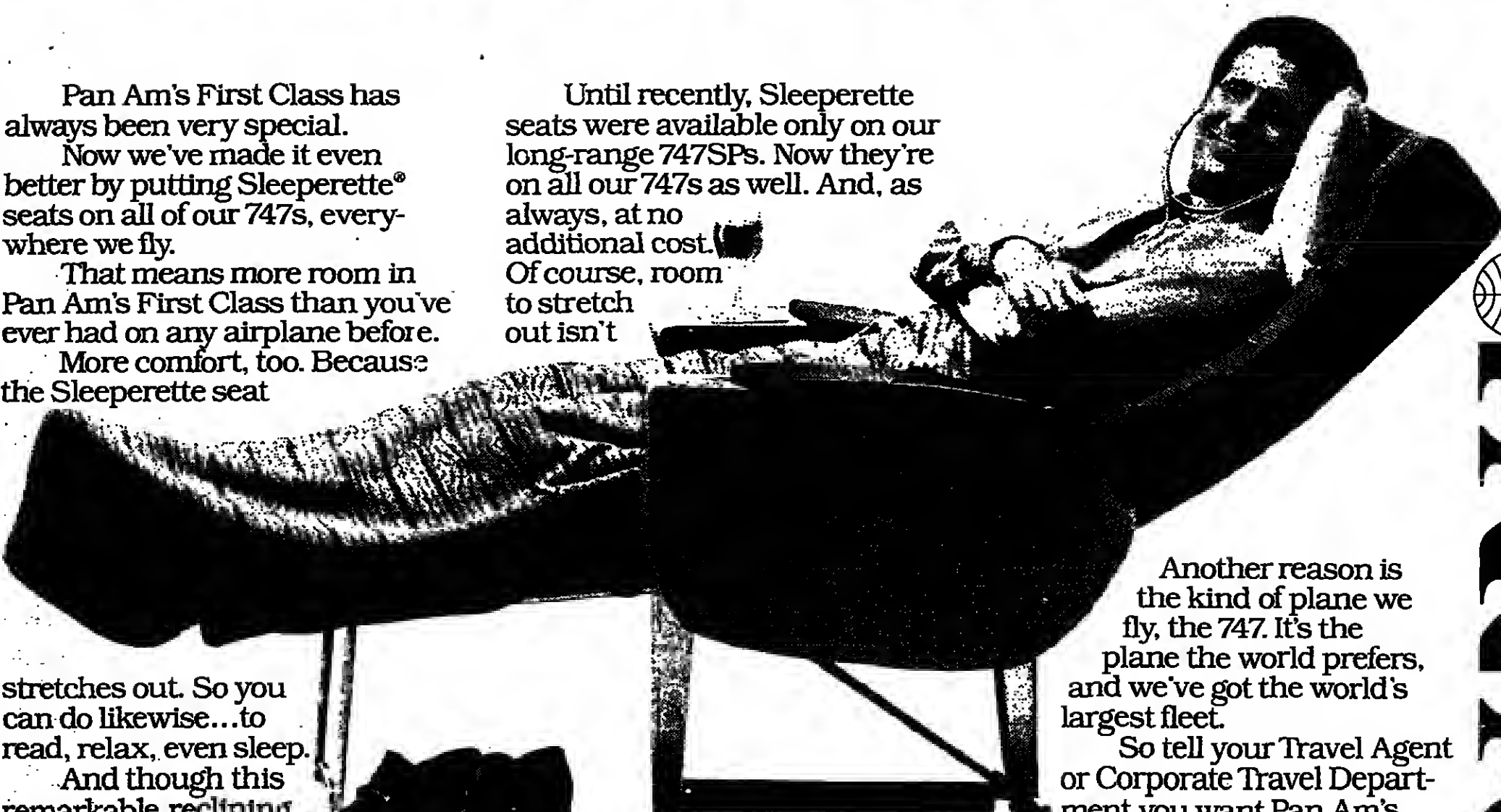
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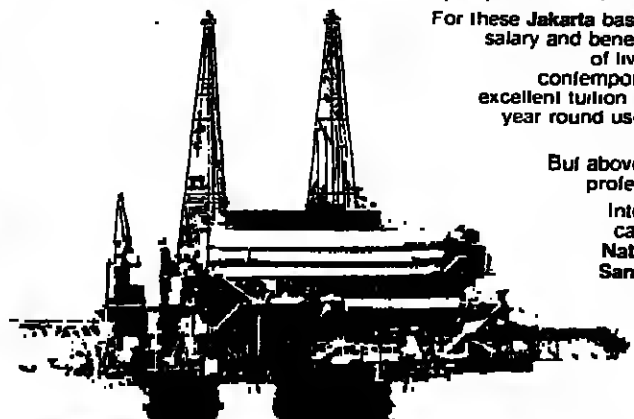
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مركز الأخبار

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

British Firm Joins With Ammax to Mine Tin

LONDON, June 3 (AP-DJ) — Southwest Consolidated Minerals has announced a new share issue to raise funds for the development of what turn out to be one of the biggest underground tin mines in the world, development in conjunction with the U.S. mining firm Ammax.

SWCM, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the public services and natural resources company Dundon Ltd., has 18.5 million shares. The new issue of 5 million shares of 10 pence nominal value at 50 pence each will raise \$5 million if successful.

According to press reports, the money raised will go towards developing tin mines in the Callington and Gunnistake areas of mid-Cornwall, more Mine and Beggars Plantation in the first area are reported to be to produce up to 600 tons of tin ore a day each, making them among the biggest underground tin mines in the world.

German Cartel Office Bars Mirror Merger

WEST BERLIN, June 3 (AP-DJ) — The West German Federal Cartel Office has barred the takeover of European Mirror International of Britain by Deutsche Uhrenfabrik GmbH, because the transaction would only increase DUF's position as West Germany's and Europe's leading manufacturer of rearmament auto mirrors, the agency announced today.

Deutsche Uhrenfabrik is a unit of Britain's HAT Group and ranks as second largest European maker of rearmament auto mirrors, according to a Cartel spokesman. The spokesman declined to disclose the actual market in Europe and in West Germany of DUF, which belongs to Jenarwerk Schott.

The spokesman said the office's ruling was not final as DUF and Euro-Mirrors have one month to file an appeal at the West Berlin court.

Other Rail Merger Planned in the U.S.

NEW YORK, June 3 (NYT) — The Southern and the Norfolk and Western Railroads, two of the country's most profitable and efficient railroads, announced yesterday that they had reached a preliminary agreement to merge into a single company by exchanging stock.

The agreement, reached after unsuccessful talks had ended by the parties last fall, is probably the last major combination to come out of the year-end railroad merger movement. Currently 11 railroads, hoping to increase their operating efficiencies and their profits, are trying to join the national rail map by forming themselves into five giant carriers.

Exxon's 2nd Quarter Profits Expected to Fall

STON, June 3 (Reuters) — Exxon's second quarter profits will trail 1.93 billion, or \$4.40 a share, reported for the first quarter, said a senior vice president, told security analysts today.

In the second quarter of 1979, the company reported profits of \$830 million, or \$1.88 a share. Mr. Bennett said earnings "will probably decline" short run from the first-quarter level.

Mr. Bennett said, however, that it seems likely that earnings for the full year will move those of last year. For 1979, Exxon reported profits of \$9.74 a

EURObanks of Immigrant Executives Grow in U.S.

By Edwin McDowell
NEW YORK (NYT) — Zoltan Zel, who was born and raised in Hungary, was part of a lonely 10 decade ago. Moving up the ranks of Dow Chemical, he reached executive ranks in 1960, and he knew of only one foreign-born executive running a big American company. That was Ian Gregor, the Scottish-born chairman of Ammax Inc., who, a decade ago, was recruited to run the ailing state-owned steel industry.

These days, scores of executives were born, raised and in some cases began their careers abroad, climbed to the top of American corporations.

They are not the men who came to the United States young enough to become thoroughly American, such as Reginald Jones, the man of the General Electric, and Harold S. Gerson, the chairman of the International House of Hotels and Telegraph Co., who both were born in Britain. And they are not those who have been sent to run the American operations of companies based overseas, as executives who are sent — by their accents, attitudes and management styles — as representatives of another culture, even if some have taken American citizenship and American life styles.

They are builders, men with entrepreneurial drive who have led big companies, and professional managers who have learned to master the operations of corporations.

Best-known of the immigrant executives is W. Michael Blumenthal, who was born in Germany, eight years in Shanghai and in the United States in 1947 at the time he attended the University of Pennsylvania. He was the Benetton Corp. when Carter named him Treasurer, and, having left the position, he will soon take over as chairman of the Burroughs Corporation.

Another prominent immigrant is Walter, brother of — who was born in Germany.

Pardee Says Dollar Hurt By Inflation

NEW YORK, June 3 (UPI) — Inflationary expectations were a major problem for the dollar, it is "very important" for the dollar that the U.S. inflation rate show improvement, the manager of foreign operations at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said yesterday.

Scott Pardee, a senior vice president at the New York bank, said the Fed and the U.S. Treasury sold \$1.6 billion equivalent of Deutsche marks, Swiss francs and French francs to support the dollar in the February-April quarter.

At the same time, a firming dollar enabled the Fed to buy \$1.3 billion equivalent of marks, Swiss francs and Japanese yen in the foreign exchange market.

Overall intervention by major central banks during the quarter was estimated at \$37 billion, second only to the record \$38 billion in the February-April 1979 quarter and up from \$24 billion in the preceding three months.

Inflationary Expectations

Mr. Pardee said inflationary expectations in the United States, along with the rise in OPEC oil prices, events in Iran and Afghanistan and deteriorating relations between the United States and the Soviet Union troubled market participants in February. At the same time rising U.S. interest rates brought funds into dollars.

When interest rates soared following President Carter's anti-inflation program in March, bidding for dollars became generalized, Mr. Pardee said. The dollar came under some pressure in early April "amid signs of declining rates and tightening conditions abroad," Mr. Pardee said.

Mr. Pardee said it remains "important that the U.S. show an improvement in inflation."

Swiss Central Banker Welcomes Prospect of Severe U.S. Slump

NEW ORLEANS, June 3 (AP-DJ) — The record 4.8 percent drop in April's index of leading U.S. economic indicators was welcome news to Fritz Leutwiler, president of the Swiss National Bank.

For a man whose main worry on the international scene is inflation, any sign of a deepening U.S. recession is encouraging. "A rather sharp recession is unavoidable if you want to bring the rate of inflation to a one-digit number," he explains.

In New Orleans for the annual International Monetary Conference administered by the American Bankers Association, Mr. Leutwiler favors a strong economy and a strong dollar.

To achieve this, the Swiss central bank chief says, the United States needs a slump that "isn't too short." If all that results is the "moderate and rather short" recession for which U.S. officials have been hoping there would be "a great risk that an upswing in business activity will start with a too-high rate of inflation," he reasons.

That development would be disastrous for the United States and other countries, he warns.

Despite his typically Swiss loathing of inflation, Mr. Leutwiler remains relatively optimistic about U.S. prospects. Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and Mr. Leutwiler's U.S. counterpart is "going the right way" in monetary policy, he says.

The Swiss official estimates that with some six months of sharp recession, the United States can cut its inflation rate to about 5 percent from the recent 17 percent. He urges that the government seek to wipe out inflation soon after.

"I don't believe in gradualism," he says, arguing it is better to prevent inflation than to have to cure it by brutal measures.

On his own country's situation, Mr. Leutwiler says that although about half of Switzerland's 4 percent inflation rate can be attributed to higher imported oil prices, he is not proud that the other half still must be deemed homemade.

Fighting inflation is uniquely easy in Switzerland because business slumps do not cause unemployment but instead result in fewer foreign guest workers, he says. The recent half point increase to 4.5 percent in the Swiss home mortgage rate is the politically sensitive counterpart to U.S. concern about unemployment, he says.

Solomon Advocates Free Banking Zone

By Isadore Barnash

NEW YORK, June 3 (NYT) — An international banking free trade zone should be created in the United States so that U.S. banks can handle foreign business free of Federal Reserve rules, state taxes and interest-rate ceilings, Anthony Solomon, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, said yesterday.

Speaking at a meeting of the New

York State Bankers Association in Rye, N.Y., Mr. Solomon added that the proposed international banking facility "is consistent with the national interest of the U.S. and could strengthen our hand in international discussions of how offshore markets could be treated."

Mr. Solomon is the first top official of the Federal Reserve System to urge the creation of an international banking free trade zone. A spokesman for Paul Volcker, chairman of the Fed and Mr. Solomon's predecessor at the New York Fed, said in Washington that he knew of no expression of sentiment by Mr. Volcker on the free trade zone concept.

The New York Fed chief also said, in prepared remarks, that the international banking facility could be set up in any state that adopted enabling legislation, as New York State has done.

Mr. Solomon also advocated deregulation of interest rates on consumer deposits at commercial

banks and savings institutions.

Deregulation, permitting interest rates to rise on savings deposits, would help banks and savings and loan associations compete for deposits with money-market funds.

In that respect, Mr. Solomon went further than the Depository Institution Deregulation Committee, a banking industry group chaired by Mr. Volcker that advises on interest rate changes. On May 29, the committee recommended narrowing the range of interest rates that could be paid on money-market certificates. The result would be a limit on the yield paid by money-market funds, allowing the banks and thrift institutions to offer more competitive rates on consumer deposits.

Mr. Solomon said that "we will have to exercise continued vigilance to determine the exact role of money-market funds in the financial system and what regulations, if any, might be appropriate to their functions."

But the success of the foreign-born executive in America suggests something else, too. Not so long ago, the American manager and American management methods were seen as the most effective, most efficient and the most successful anywhere. It was only in 1967 that Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, the French journalist, sounded the alarm in his best-seller, "The American Challenge." "In 15 years," he wrote, "the third industrial power of the world after the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. may well not be Europe but American industry in Europe."

Something quite different has happened. American companies have been pulling their American managers out of their foreign subsidiaries, in part because of the soaring cost of keeping them there, but in part, too, because they have found that foreign managers are as good or better. At the same time, hundreds of foreign companies and the people who run them have learned that they can navigate the American market as readily as the Americans once overran theirs. They learned that management did not have to be an American monopoly, that, indeed, it could often be bettered.

"I think American businessmen are now realizing that we haven't got all the answers," said Richard Moran, a professor of international studies at the American Graduate School of International Management in Glendale, Ariz.

"The European-born managers tend to be more sophisticated about complex political processes," said Prof. Howard Perlmuter of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. "They're trained in Europe to learn American business techniques, but they also know the relationship between politics and

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Thatcher: EEC Budget Reduction Will Lead to Lower Interest Rates

LONDON, June 3 (AP-DJ) — The money Britain will save as a result of this week's agreement to reduce the country's contribution to the European Economic Community will be used to lower the domestic borrowing requirement "and therefore reduce interest rates," British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Parliament today.

A spokesman of the Treasury explained that Mrs. Thatcher's statement to Parliament did not imply any change in the government's current monetary stance.

Both Mrs. Thatcher and Chancellor of the Exchequer Geoffrey Howe have said recently that interest rates would come down but that the government was not inclined to ease its tough monetary stance before stated monetary targets were met. The focus of attention is on bank lending, which the authorities feel is continuing on the high side, though money supply, as measured by sterling M-3, has fallen in line with the target.

Nevertheless, official sources acknowledged that the EEC budget decision meant that with a lower public borrowing requirement, the government's intention to bring down interest rates as soon as reasonably possible would be facilitated.

Dealers reported heavy selling pushing the rate down to \$2.3100-30 from \$2.3365-75 immediately before the news. Exchange dealers in Paris said the market's reaction was "immediate." The pound slumped by more than 10 centimes to 9.5500 French francs from 9.6725 in the morning and 9.6800 late Monday. There was some speculation that the Bank of England might lower its lending rate tomorrow.

Pound Plunges

After Mrs. Thatcher's statement the pound plunged on the international foreign exchange market.

Investors Assess Economy As NYSE Declines on Day

NEW YORK, June 3 (Reuters) — The New York stock market retreated in moderate trading today, consolidating gains from its recent rally, as investors assessed the outlook for the economy and interest rates.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. said, "People are trying to sort out what these horrendous economic figures portend." He was referring to news on factory orders and leading economic indicators.

In recent days, the market has been hit by news of a 5.5 percent fall in April factory orders and a 4.8 percent drop in the April index of leading economic indicators.

The Dow Jones industrial average shed 3.58, closing at 843.77. Declines led advances four to three as turnover rose slightly to 33 million shares from 32.71 million yesterday.

Analysis said stock investors also were keeping an eye on the bond market. Newton Zinder of E.F.

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Ford, Opel Suffer Most In W. German Car Slump

BONN, June 3 (AP-DJ) — The West German auto industry has been slipping over the past six months, and the units of Ford Motor and General Motors are suffering the most damage.

The industry downturn, after a five-year boom, stems from an estimated 15 percent to 20 percent drop in demand for mid- and full-sized models. Only a sharp climb in Japanese car imports kept new auto registrations in the first four months of 1980 from exceeding the 9.7 percent decline, to 929,200 vehicles from the year before.

Although the downturn has been industrywide, its more serious symptoms have been limited to the two U.S. subsidiaries, Ford-Werke and GM's Adam Opel. The three other large West German automakers — Volkswagen, Daimler-Benz and BMW — together averaged a 5 percent drop to 454,362 new registrations in the first four months. During the same period, Opel's registrations fell 19 percent to 161,696 units and Ford's dropped 24 percent to 96,847 units.

As a result, the Ford and GM units have scheduled production cuts avoided by other German automakers. Ford-Werke will have cut 41 production days since Jan. 1 by

the time its one-month company vacation begins in late June. About 13,000 of Ford's 57,500 employees have been placed on shortened workweeks over the past six months.

In a more serious step, Opel hopes to begin a voluntary early-retirement program for its 66,000 workers and offer other employees the opportunity to quit their jobs in exchange for financial settlements.

Aside from the sharp decline in new car registrations, Ford and Opel are caught in another squeeze. Unlike other auto manufacturers in the country, the two companies are limited in the extent that their export sales can make up for any domestic lags. In many overseas markets, an export push would put them in direct competition with other Ford or GM units.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 3, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	Sw	DK	N
American Express	1.0000	0.7463	2.4836	6.5596	20.361	136.76	13.7603	16.4833	4.8359
Bank of America	1.0000	0.7463	2.4836	6.5596	20.361	136.76	13.7603	16.4833	4.8359
Bank of Montreal	1.0000	0.7463	2.4836	6.5596	20.361	136.76	13.7603	16.4833	4.8359
Bank of New York	1.0000	0.7463	2.4836	6.5596	20.361	136.76	13.7603	16.4833	4.8359
Bank of Paris	1.0000	0.7463	2.4836	6.5596	20.361	136.76	13.7603	16.4833	4.8359
Bank of Rome	1.0000	0.7463	2.4836	6.5596	20.361	136.76	13.7603	16.4833	4.8359
Bank of Tokyo	1.0000	0.7463	2.4836	6.5596	20.361	136.76	13.7603	16.4833	4.8359
Bank of Vienna	1.0000	0.7463	2.4836	6.5596	20.361	136.76	13.7603	16.4833	4.8359
Bank of Zurich	1.0000	0.7463	2.4836	6.5596	20.361	136.76	13.7603	16.4833	4.8359
Bank of London	1.0000	0.7463	2.4836	6.5596	20.361	136.76	13.7603	16.4833	4.8359

Source: Reuters. (a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one second. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

	Revenue	Profits
Britain		
Year	1979	1977
Revenue	1,515	1,610
Profits	74.7	33.10
Per Share	0.667	0.38

	Revenue	Profits
Japan		
Year	1979	1977
Revenue	345,100	271,520
Profits	4,000	3,450

	Revenue	Profits
United States		
Year	1979	1977
Revenue	1,530	302.4
Profits	12.63	6.12
Per Share	7.01	0.77

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(Continued on Page 17)

مَكْذُومٌ مِنَ الْأَهْلِ

Telephone Stock Outlook Dims

YORK, June 3 (AP-DJ) — Analysts swamped telephone stocks with a pessimistic outlook for the industry in the third quarter, saying the earnings outlook is dim.

Flat Earnings Foreseen Despite Rise in Rates

Steven Christ, analyst at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., says that although near-term earnings for the major telephone holding companies remain unpromising, 1981 will be strong for AT&T and the independent telephone companies.

Toll volume growth is expected by Mr. Christ to slow to 5 percent this year from 11 percent to 12 percent last year. "The trough should be reached in the third quarter, with growth perhaps falling about 2 percent to 3 percent," he figures. The slump is primarily traceable to the recession, analysts say.

With labor negotiations between American Telephone and three unions scheduled to open tomorrow, analysts are not optimistic about the company's earnings for the year.

The giant telephone company earned \$3.04 last year. The analyst concedes that a squeeze in near-term profits will occur this year as a result of higher costs and unimproved labor productivity.

But we expect a sharp reversal in 1981, which should see prices appreciate as earnings results manifest improvement," Mr. Christ says. The improved earnings outlook, he says, may allow AT&T to raise its dividend as early as November of this year or as late as February of next year.

Analysts say the Federal Communications Commission's approval of a higher interim profit on AT&T's investment, which clears the way for an estimated 5 percent increase in interstate and overseas telephone charges, is a very bullish event for the company.

Another important development for AT&T, says Bradford Peery, analyst at Paine, Webber, Mitchell, Hutchins, is a recent decision by the FCC allowing subscribers to buy their telephones but permitting AT&T to offer a full range of computerized services.

Although he has a buy recommendation on AT&T, Mr. Peery believes the independent, such as General Telephone & Electronics and United Telecommunications, are "more attractively priced."

Foster Corwith, of Argus Research, says AT&T and independent companies such as Rochester Telephone, United Telecommunications, Central Telephone, and Continental Telephone are ideal "total-return" stocks. His top choice in the group is Rochester.

"Unlike the typical independent, Rochester hasn't any short-term debt" and has generated in each of the past four years from internal sources "more than 100 percent of its relatively modest construction spending needs."

Smith Barney's Mr. Schelke recommends "particularly for long-term accounts," companies that do not have any manufacturing operations: Central Telephone, Continental, Mid-Continent Telephone and United Telecommunications. He rates AT&T a "strong hold" since it currently sells in the middle of a reasonable trading range of 52-56, relative to the interest-rate environment. The stock closed Monday at \$52.625.



Milton Friedman

Friedman Says Fed Pays Only In 'Lip Service'

NEW ORLEANS, June 3 (AP-DJ) — Nobel prize-winning economist Milton Friedman chastised the Federal Reserve Board as chairman Paul Volcker listed at a bankers' international monetary conference here.

"Like many other central banks, the Fed has accepted much of Mr. Friedman's monetarist doctrine," the University of Chicago professor conceded, but he nonetheless faulted the Fed as a "particularly egregious example of the contrast between talk and action."

Despite "lip-service" to steady money-supply growth, he complained that the United States and others still have not given up on "manipulating interest rates." Later, he elaborated at length at a news conference that the Fed is running an "incredibly restrictive" monetary policy, worsening the recession because it will not create enough bank reserves to meet its own targets.

Ranks of Immigrant Executives Grow in U.S.

(Continued from Page 9)
management, and this gives them a leg up. Remember, in many cases in Europe, your partner is likely to be the government. And in the nature of multinational business today, government is often as important a factor as profitability."

Another Factor

There is another factor. "European business people are probably less likely to measure their accomplishment quarter-by-quarter, year-by-year, and more likely to look at the longer range aspects of their work," said Mr. Wachler, who is a graduate of the University of Manchester in England, Hebrew University in Jerusalem and the Polytechnic Institute in New York. "Because of the stock ownership of the American operation, executives are conditioned to try to look good every quarter. Sometimes they're so anxious they don't have time to build adequately for the future."

Dow Chemical and Amav both illustrate the growing acceptance of foreign-born executives in American companies. Mr. Merszei went on to become chief executive of Dow, then quit last year in a management shuffle and became president of Occidental Petroleum. He in turn was succeeded at Dow by Paul Orfice, who was born in Italy and came to this country as a 12-year-old but then spent years in Latin America and Europe. At Amav Mr. MacGregor was succeeded upon retirement three years ago by Pierre Gousseland, a Frenchman.

According to Lawrence Fouraker, professor and former dean of the Harvard Business School, it is just a matter of time before many more foreigners turn up in the American executive suite. They have had only about a decade to make their mark running local subsidiaries of multinational companies, he said. "And it takes 10 years for people to emerge at that level, to know the way their companies operate. But in the 1990s we'll see a substantial increase in non-nationals, as well as in minorities and women."

Overseas Careers

No matter what their nationality, top executives of multinational companies will increasingly come to their positions having spent some part of their career overseas. "This is the way executives learn about other people and learn about the problems of inflation, foreign trade and foreign exchange," said William Anderson, who heads the NCR Corp. He is a British citizen who was educated in Shanghai (at the same schools Mr. Blumenthal would later attend) and spent the first 25 years of his business career in the Far East.

For some executives, that experience was not only valuable but crucial to their professional development. "I would never risen as far as

I have in Dow if it hadn't been for my foreign experience. What I learned in Brazil in the 1960s influenced and advanced my career," said Mr. Orfice.

Dow's Business

He describes what he learned there as "maintenance of margins, or replacement cost pricing"—charging \$1.10 if your costs are a dollar, but charging \$2.20 (rather than \$2.10) if costs rise to \$2. "It's the only way you can make sufficient profit to buy more items and build more plants," he said.

Dow, based in Midland, Mich., is today the nation's second largest chemical company in sales, first in profitability and does about 50 percent of its business outside the United States.

British-born Colin Marshall, recently promoted from the presidency of the Avis Corp. to executive vice president of the parent company, Norton Simon, also acknowl-

edges that he owes much of his success to his international background. After high school in London he spent the next seven years traveling the world as a British merchant seaman, then joined Hertz and spent time in Chicago, Mexico City and Toronto. He joined Avis as regional manager for Europe in 1964 and was soon responsible for expanding the rental-car company through Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Three years ago, at age 43, he became chief executive of Avis Inc. at its Garden City, N.Y., world headquarters.

"I think there is no doubt that my experience abroad helped me in my international job," he said in his soft British accent, "because I could better relate to the U.S. home office, having worked here previously. By moving around, when problems arise you can recall that you had a similar experience some other place."

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April, 1980

Mobil Head Approves OPEC Pricing Aim

PARIS, June 3 (IHT) — If the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries could establish an automatic oil-price escalation formula, it would be welcome as an effort to return stability to the world oil market, Rawleigh Warner Jr., the chairman of Mobil Oil, said today at a news conference.

"We'd be better off than we have been for the last eight to 10 years," Mr. Warner said, referring to oil-price shocks in 1973 and the price jumps that began last November. "What we're all fighting for is a little order. The whole world would benefit," he said.

Early last month it was reported that OPEC had reached broad agreement on a mechanism that would tie oil prices to inflation. Although some exporting countries are said to be resisting specifics of the pricing formula, there has been

speculation that OPEC will approve such a mechanism at the ministerial meeting set for next Monday in Algeria.

Mr. Warner turned aside suggestions that the oil companies had benefited from what he called the "chaotic" state of the oil market. He said that a "great deal" of the huge earnings Mobil and other oil companies have reported are "inventory profits" or profits on oil

that must be replaced at higher costs following price rises.

In response to questions about recent warnings by the Saudi Arabian oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, that oil prices could collapse because of mounting oil stocks among producers, Mr. Warner said "don't misread higher levels of inventories" because there are "too many factors to say what's going to happen to crude." But he said if the oil glut continued, "it was entirely conceivable that prices could weaken."

On other subjects, Mr. Warner said Mobil's recent oil and gas finds off Cameroon and Newfoundland looked to be substantial but that exploration was still in preliminary stages. He said the company was drilling in separate structures off Newfoundland and that tests had not yet been completed.

Dutch Jobless at Record

THE HAGUE, June 3 (UPI) — Unemployment in the Netherlands reached a post-war record in May, government figures showed today. The seasonally adjusted total at the end of May was 229,500, about 6 percent of the total work force and a rise of 11,500 over the previous month.

CREDITANSTALT-BANK
P.O. Box 12, A-1011 VIENNA

From the Chairman's Office

The past year has followed the pattern of progress forecast for it. A programme of entrenchment and development, of extension of existing facilities, of consolidating valuable contacts and of furthering relations abroad has strengthened Creditanstalt's position as an international banking force. During this period, too, a representative office was opened in London, reflecting our close associations with this world financial centre.

In 1979, loans to domestic and foreign customers rose by 19.3%, deposits increased by 17.9%. Special efforts were again made in the field of export financing. As a result the total volume of export loans expanded by more than 45%. Creditanstalt again played an important role on the Austrian capital market, where approximately 20% of the total new issue volume was guaranteed by the Bank and a record AS 10.4 billion (US\$ 837 million) placed with the public.

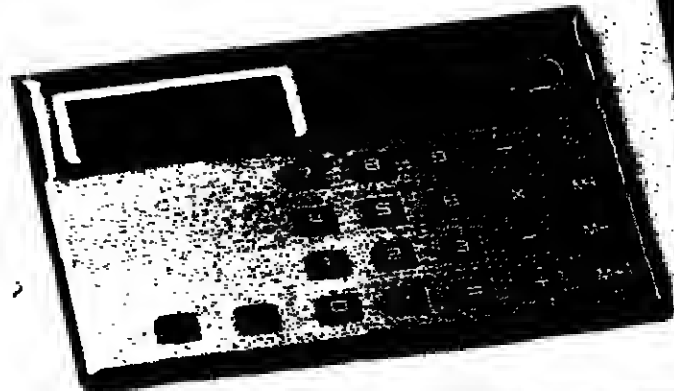
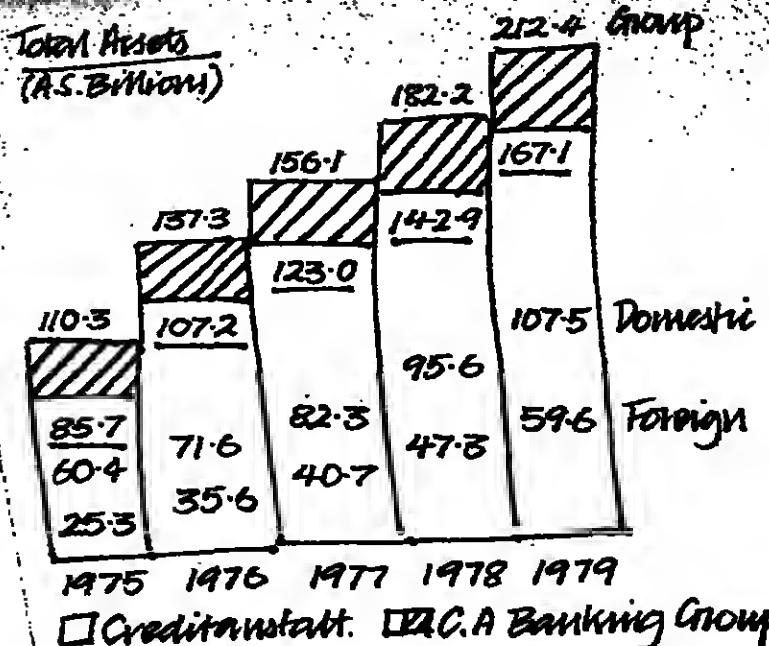
Our strength is firmly based on the total assets of the CA Banking Group of AS 212.4 billion (US\$ 17.1 billion). A dividend of 10% will again be paid.

Although 1980 will be a difficult year, it presents a challenge which we are confident we can meet. With our wide-ranging resources, we are in a strong position to provide the best services possible to our existing and potential clients.

Truini

Telephone: 0 22 2 00 22 - Cable address: Creditanstalt
Member of EBF European Banks Institute

Salient Figures	CREDITANSTALT		CABANKING GROUP	
	A.S.	US\$ Change	A.S.	US\$ Change
Loans	95.4	7.67 +19.3%	123.4	9.93 +19.4%
Due from Banks	41.4	3.33 +19.3%	44.6	3.59 +16.2%
Securities	22.7	1.83 +8.8%	31.3	2.52 +10.7%
Deposits	157.7	12.68 +17.9%	198.5	16.05 +17.5%
Capital and Reserves	6.0	0.49 +8.9%	7.5	0.60 +8.7%
Balance Sheet Total	167.1	13.44 +17.0%	212.4	12.09 +16.6%



For further information, please contact the Relations Department, Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Schottengasse 6, A-1011 VIENNA. Please send me a copy of the Creditanstalt-Bankverein Annual Report for 1979.

Creditanstalt
Austria's leading international bank

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1 Throb	dessert
5 Part of a calyx	43 Immediately
10 Checker's item	44 On time
14 He trims the wedding cake	45 World's most popular surname
15 Actress	46 Breed of Spanish sheep
16 Strategem	49 Color
17 Heads	53 Female of grace
18 Eight: Comb. form	54 Heads
20 Navigation systems featuring TV	56 Bracelet part
21 Gulf of the South China Sea	57 "You can't have your cake if you —"
23 Plant of the valerian family	58 Jacket
24 Profits	59 City besieged by Agamemnon
25 Unlimited amounts	60 Like toads during a drought
28 Short oote	61 Slangy negative
29 Gymnastic feat	
32 as a acid, used as a vitamin	<u>DOWN</u>
33 Pollute	1 Early inhabitant of Great Britain
34 Queen of heaven, to Caesar	2 Yen
35 Children's game	3 Simon or Sedaka
38 Supplements, with "out"	4 Wooden pegs
39 Creek war god	5 Hindu guitars
40 Take on	6 Pride's prey
41 Rembrandt van —	7 French legumes

Early
inhabitant of
Great Britain
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Wooden pegs
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Pride's prey
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NINO	HERE	REYUE	
ACME	RAIL	OFART	
TWETH	NIRDO	FUME	
	HOLE	DIET	
SQUALL	PINCMEZ		
CURLY	BIZET	IYE	
RIRS	WANGO	AXES	
ATA	OELFO	SHORT	
GENERAL	GAINTV		
	FIVE	NORM	
JEFFERSON	NOAVIS		
CARET	ICON	TOTE	
OVATE	MOSE	ELLIE	
BASED	AWEO	OEAK	

	C	F		C	F	
ALGARVE	19	64	Fair	MADRID	25	Fair
AMSTERDAM	18	63	Foggy	MIAMI	26	Cloudy
ANKARA	17	64	Cloudy	MILAN	24	Fair
ATHENS	22	73	Cloudy	MONTREAL	16	Rain
BAGDAD	19	64	Fair	MOSCOW	27	Cloudy
BELGRADE	13	63	Overcast	MUNICH	16	Cloudy
BERLIN	12	54	Rain	NEW YORK	24	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	17	63	Overcast	NICE	21	Fair
BUCHAREST	17	64	Overcast	OSLO	16	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	14	64	Cloudy	PARIS	22	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	30	86	Cloudy	PRAGUE	17	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Fair	ROME	22	Fair
COSTA MESA SOL	20	68	Overcast	SAN FRANCISCO	27	Cloudy
DUBLIN	20	66	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	22	Overcast
EDINBURGH	22	72	Cloudy	TENRAN	34	Fair
FLORENCE	17	77	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	33	N.A.
FRANKFURT	19	67	Overcast	TOYKO	23	Foggy
GENEVA	19	64	Fair	TURIN	24	Fair
HLSINKI	25	77	Fair	VIENNA	18	Overcast
HOUSTON	23	70	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	22	Rain
ISTANBUL	16	70	Rain	WASH DC	23	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Fair	ZURICH	19	Fair
LISBON	29	84	Fair			
LONDON	21	70	Overcast			
LOS ANGELES	26	86	Cloudy	I'veather's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT. GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT.		

I said that one out of five persons experienced serious cases of child or spouse abuse, that problems with alcohol doubled in the last five years and that most American women want to be married and have children.

DOOZEY

GOOD LORD, THESE WOMEN ARE WEARING... DRESSES!

MANY OF THEM IN BRIGHT COLORS. WE HAVE PROOF THIS MAGAZINE IS PRINTED BY THE CIA.

68 Rick Reinman

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 103-107.

By Alan True

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

هكذا عن الأهل

The Soccer Scene

In the Strangler's Grasp

of one splendidly intuitive goal modern "professional" antithesis of

One blames them only because they use the methods that are bound to turn the spectator to other fields. Their victories are without much majesty and will ultimately kill off the goose that lays the golden eggs.

To begin a showpiece final is, one should accept a greater responsibility towards the game at large than merely to survive. A bricklayer could — perhaps even in the time available — build a wall to do the very job the winners in Europe would have us acclaim.

The Nottingham camp once predicted that 10 years before the kickoff and if we had taken them at their word, then tens of millions of us in Europe could have switched off the television and gone out to

Some Pleasure, Please

Soccer is a game that has traditionally flourished in hard times. It will not continue to do so if all it offers is athletic neurosis to add to economic and mental strain. The eight national team managers now preparing their troops for the championships in Italy next week have, obviously, long settled on their tactics.

All we can do is hope that somewhere, someone is old-fashioned enough to believe in the glory of victory well won...or alternatively that some players have enough of the old spirit of a Brian Clough or an Alfredo di Stefano to say to his teammates, "We can win this, we will hammer the opposition. By scoring

Yankees, Guidry Defeat Royals

the Races

the racetrack since boyhood, working as groom, exercise rider, jockey, trainer and as a track official. Viewing film patrol movies of the race over and over again, he testified that nothing he had seen through binoculars or on the films justified Vasquez's claim of foul.

Did the colt carry the filly wide? "Maybe very, very slightly." Did it justify disqualification? "Not in my estimation. I could see no interference that I would consider a foul." Did he see the horses bump? "No."

Day's Line Scores

Did the colt carry the filly wide? "Maybe very, very slightly." Did it justify disqualification? "Not in my estimation. I could see no interference that I would consider a foul." Did he see the horses bump? "No." Was the filly jostled? "No." Did they brush? "I'll admit to a slight brush."

He defined "brush" as "possibly touching, but hardly enough to break an egg."

Hearing Continues

BALTIMORE, June 3 (UPI) — A series of photographs introduced as evidence today at the hearing to indicate there was virtually no contact between Codex and Genuine Risk coming off the final turn of the race.

The photographs are in distinct contrast with television films of the race that indicated the two horses bumped.

AMERICAN LEAGUE		
East		
	W	L Pct.
Baltimore	21	14 .600
Boston	21	14 .533
Chicago	22	23 .489
Cleveland	22	24 .479
Detroit	23	24 .489
Kansas City	17	25 .409
Los Angeles	25	29 .461
Minneapolis	22	30 .424
Seattle	24	30 .440
St. Louis	20	35 .364
St. Paul	20	35 .364
Washington	18	30 .375
National League		
East		
	W	L Pct.
Baltimore	23	18 .562
Boston	21	19 .524
Chicago	22	20 .525
Cleveland	22	20 .525
Detroit	19	24 .442
Kansas City	16	29 .354
West		
	W	L Pct.
Los Angeles	21	19 .524
Minneapolis	21	20 .512
San Diego	21	24 .465
Seattle	24	25 .490
St. Paul	25	22 .529
Washington	28	17 .621

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(Continued from Back Page)

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